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From Tinsley's Magazine.

TIRED.

Yes, I am tired, dear. I will not try
To stem the ebbing current any more;
Yet with fruitless prayers the iron sky,
Nor dew with idle tears the mirror o'er.
The rippling waves that kissed my happy hand,
The winds with laughing music in their flow,
Sadly I watch them o'er the broadening sand;
But I am very tired—let me go.

Too long my chafing pride has stooped to strive
To fan the embers into life again;
No skill can keep the flickering flame alive,
Or fling the slightest vigil be the thing-ring pain.
To hate the voice assumes a tender tone,
How deep a strife in feigning smiles is wrest:
The tide is ebb'd, the last faint spark has gone,
And I am very tired—let me rest.

Yes, tired—neither angry nor ashamed;
Reason wrecked wood has fret its feverish hour;
Let the pale bud lie, with unfounded head,
Dead, or to gracefoning of pitying shower.
Exchange some little not lingers yet
In the crushed stem and withered leaves we see;
But what avails the vain regret:
I am so tired—tired let it be.

I did so much; I am all worn and cold;
I strive no longer; let what must be must;
I could not give your heart the strength to hold,
I could not give your heart the depth to trust.
How you will miss me; I could weep your want
Of the close silent love that naught can steal;
The cup I filled was neither weak nor scant,
But I am very tired—let me go.

IN NUTTING TIME.

With lingering glints of gold and red
The waning autumn woods are gay;
And in the deep lane overhead
The sun shines clear and soft to-day.

The late October winds are bland,
Their voices whisper low and sweet;
White fog sway the blue hills that stand
With valley vapors round their feet.

Across the azure of the sky
The milky cloud-shapes, wandering, sail;
Southward the roving song-birds fly,
And from the stubble pipe the quail.

Along the winding path we go,
Through fields in which the aster nods;
And over breezy slopes where grow
The yellow-painted golden rods—

Along the path by field and hill,
With many a lightly-tripped, sweet jest,
Past golden orchard rows where still
The ruben shows its crimson breast—

Until at last the woods we gain,
And there, with shout and crashing sound,
We beat the boughs till downward rain
The ripened nuts upon the ground.

All other sounds around are hushed,
There is no note of any bird;
But through these alsles with autumn flushed
Our voices far and wide are heard.

With lingering glints of gold and red
The waning autumn woods are gay,
And though the sun shines clear and red
Our hearts make summer of to-day.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

FOR NOVEMBER.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1867.

The Metropolis is putting on winter colors, and very bright and gay they are. From the street and from the shop windows all signs of summer have departed—and warm, hot roasted chestnuts have replaced the "iced strawberry lemonade" on the popular street stands.

Well, the winter season finds natural home in a large city; it is lively, rosy, fascinating, full of enjoyment to those who can avail themselves of its resources, and not without its charms even to persons who are debarred from personal participation, and constitute the mere "lookers on in Venice."

Absentees have now about all returned, carriages throng the streets, the sidewalks are filled with accustomed figures and faces, new costumes stand out with striking distinctness from the old ones, and men and women walk with a brisk, elastic step as if they had taken a new lease of life and activity.

FASHIONS IN FURS.

The styles in furs have undergone many changes within the past few years, and show some modification this season, which it may be useful to recount. The large, old-fashioned victorine and "half cape," have disappeared entirely, as totally out of place in conjunction with the new contracted costumes; even the collar has reduced its dimensions, retaining its shape only and having tab ends in front, scarcely wider than those of the boa.

The boa itself is not a favorite or standard article. It is made with one end only to hang down, the other being ornamented with the head of the animal and fastened with button and loop in front of the throat. It is used for putting round the throat on coming [illegible] opera and warm concert room, and "pocket" muff, the front or lap of [illegible] so ornamented with the head of the [illegible] rd from which it is made, constitutes [illegible] onable skating set.

[illegible] eet dress or ordinary wear have [illegible] change, with the exception of [illegible] costly by the number of dark [illegible] ose in use. Minks, sables, [illegible] ndard furs, and the back [illegible] ound the muff are, it is well [illegible] known, [illegible] lengthwise on the back [illegible] of the min[illegible] stripes [illegible] quite sufficient to make [illegible] but sometimes three stripes are [illegible] this season we notice [illegible] muffs contain [illegible] five stripes cut from [illegible] side of the [illegible] skin, about the [illegible] nable part of the fur, and therefore doubling the value of the article for which they are exclusively employed.

The common dark and dyed furs, the French mink and imitation mink with which the country districts have been flooded, are, we are glad to say, in very bad repute, and almost entirely ignored by respectable dealers.

Fitch is somewhat better. It is at least strong, though a coarse and common fur, but it is not so well thought of as the soft, handsome grey squirrel, which is at the same time cheap, durable and always natural, pure and cleanly.

Soft grey Persian is much liked for ordinary wear, and are rather more dressy than grey squirrel, but we doubt if they would be as permanent. Black and grey Astrachan are in vogue also, the former principally for morning wear.

There is a reduction in the price of furs this year, which is hardly appreciated, however, until one comes to the higher grades. Sets of grey squirrel, which formerly ranged from twenty to thirty dollars, can now be bought at from fifteen to twenty-five. Grey Persians and grey and black Astrachan being about the same prices. A handsome set of mink, which last year would have cost a hundred and twenty-five dollars, can now be bought at from thirty-five, and a corresponding set of sable for one hundred and fifty. A set, is must be understood, no longer includes cuffs, only collar and muff. Cuffs are obsolete.

The very newest style of collar is the *Imperiale Collarine*. It is really a remarkably pretty and graceful shape, not deep, but daintily trimmed and descending in tabs, which are furnished on both sides upon the [illegible] choice set or more [illegible] of Imperial Collarine and [illegible] ght for seventy-mewhat smaller than the Em-

CLOAKS.

The large fu[illegible] capes are now only worn by those w[illegible] own them and prefer wearing then[illegible]ashion rather than cut them up into sm[illegible]s. They are quite incompatible wit[illegible]ment restricted style of dress, and have [illegible] to jackets of sealskin, which, whe[illegible] are highly *distingue*.

A very few of [illegible] garments were worn last year, pri[illegible] ladies who imported them for th[illegible]usive use and benefit, but this yea[illegible] heature highly valued in proportion [illegible] which is the one hundred and tw[illegible] one hundred and fifty dollars each.

Elegant sets of real [illegible]an, consisting of one or jacket, muff and [illegible]pe are also among the novelties. The cape is a very graceful shape, with furred tassels, very becoming, and the muff a fancy "pocket" affair, the front cap divided into two points, each mounted with the head of the animal.

The new round cloaks are cut quite narrow upon the back, and are more shawl circular shaped. The very latest is a cloth cloak cut in this style and lined with fur, so that it is reversible and can be worn as a fur cloak or as a cloth cloak. The fur is also used to trim the cloth, in order to form a band, which is turned upward and constitutes the trimming of the cloth side.

NEWEST CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS.

The Versailles is the newest and most original of the cloaks brought out this season. It is one of the patterns made for the Paris Exhibition, and is so entirely fresh and withal so distinguished as to have established itself at once. It is short and perfectly straight upon the back, but cut with sleeves and square, deep mantle shaped ends upon the front. It is made in black velvet, and the embroidery upon it is a marvel. It is lined with either rich fringe or lace. The cost is two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars.

The "gentleman" is a new and very fashionable style of cloth cloak. It is a sort of short, shaped coat, usually made in white, sometimes in colored velvet cloths, and simply bound with thick satin, embroidered on with chalk [illegible]en in white cloths they are bound (a three-inch) with white, black or colored satin in shaded cloth they are bound with satin the same or, or a thick galloon.

The buttons are large and either of pearl or spot, matching the cloak. They are almost fitting, without being fitted to the figure, jaunty, slightly "fast," and, of course, are bewitched for them.

The Russian Pelisse is a new, very stylish and comfortable winter garment. It is long, nearly fits the figure, and is tied at [illegible] with a sash; the imported garments made in silk, satin or velvet, lined and [illegible] but cloth looks as well when [illegible]ened at the sides and pendant ends folded [illegible] would be less expensive and most useful country wear. The long, straight, open [illegible]e with coat sleeve beneath, is the popular [illegible] for the Russian pelisse, and it is also [illegible]panied by a Pelerine cape, which can be [illegible] on or off at pleasure; only a gimp, galloon, [illegible] or binding is needed for trimming.

The "Roman Falling" is the long, latest [illegible] for opera and carriage cloaks, and has been brought from Paris within a week by Madame Nataile Tilman, the well known French artiste and importer, whose establishment reproduces the choicest things to be found in the gay capital.

All women who *are women*, like to look at new and pretty things, and we would like to be able to convey to distant readers a bird's-eye view of the brilliant, graceful and quaint novelties spread out for our inspection the other day, in Madame Tilman's rooms.

The "Pallium" for opera wear is made of white Grecian cloth, embroidered with gold and edged with white and gold fringe. It is straight but draped at the back so as to form a hood finished with embroidery and tassels, crosses the breast and throws one end over the shoulder.

For carriage wear it is made in blue embroidered with black or purple, in scarlet and in striped Algerian cloth, edged with white goats' hair fringe. The "Gilardo" a new sleeveless breakfast jacket, copied after one made for the Empress of Russia. It is the true shade of Bismarck velvet, embroidered in black chenille and gold silk, and worn regally with raised transparent cuff work.

The "Carlotta" is a charmingly shaped jacket of [illegible] long sleeves and a basque admirably contoured to fit every figure and give an exquisite *tournure*. It is made in black velvet and embroidered in lace net patterns, with small, white, opaque beads, with a drop fringe to represent *tears*; it is quite a stroke of genius in its way.

There are papers in the possession of the Government which show a plan for the capture of Mr. Lincoln, while on his way from the city to the Soldiers' Home. In this Booth, Surratt, and their party figured. The overpowering of the driver and of any other parties who might be in the way, seems to have been intrusted to the stronger members of the band, while Surratt was to do the driving, he being considered the most skillful horseman. The carriage was to be turned off the turnpike at a certain point and driven through open fields to another road. It will also be recollected that certain of the movements about Port Tobacco, only a short time before the murder, had the appearance of an attempt at abduction. However, when the assassination took place, it had the effect to put all these various attempts in the background, and turn public attention to the more tragic features which were so unexpectedly developed.

ACCOMPLICES IN WASHINGTON.

Traces of three distinct persons, other than those arrested, appear in the evidence given at the military trial. Sergeant Dye, in his testimony, described a party of three conversing together, in low tones in front of Ford's Theater on the night of the murder, one of whom was supposed to be Booth, another Surratt, and a third, "a ruffianly-looking fellow," who has never been identified.

Little was known regarding the man who, after midnight, between two and three o'clock, appeared at the Pennsylvania House with Atzerott, took a room, and left, going toward the Baltimore depot, about five o'clock the next morning. He gave his name as Samuel Thomas. He was poorly dressed in dark clothes, and the proprietor of the hotel gave his opinion that the clothes were worn as a disguise. The opinion from later developments is that this man's name was Young, that he was one of the principals in the plot, that reaching Baltimore he left that city before it actually occurred.

"I traced the report to [illegible], and then reported the facts to the Assistant Provost Marshal General. He immediately sent one of his deputies, and a large number of affidavits were taken, showing that parties here were so sure the President would be shot, that the report became public some *fourteen hours in advance* of the sad catastrophe.

Evidence exists to show that certain parties in Middletown, New York, had knowledge that the murder was to take place. A Maryland gentleman heard, in New York City, in February, that Mr. Lincoln was to be assassinated at his inauguration. The party who was found to be the man [illegible] the assertion.

A man, in York, Pennsylvania, made a bet at the time of inauguration, that the President would not live a month, and that he would be murdered.

A citizen of Bolivar, Missouri, predicted that Mr. Lincoln would be murdered within a few days of the 4th of March, and wrote a letter to the above cases the names of the parties are known.

The Judiciary Committee, when investigating the complicity of Jefferson Davis, obtained a great deal of evidence of this sort, which has been turned over to General Butler's Committee.

CONSPIRACY TO CLEAR SURRATT.

The strange obstacles thrown in the way of obtaining evidence concerning Surratt's connection with the murder, have raised some questions which may yet aid in unraveling the mystery.

For instance, the register at one of the hotels in Elmira, covering a time when Surratt was believed to have been there, is gone. The register of the hotel at which he is known to have been there, is mutilated by cutting out the record of those days. Before that time, and after, it is complete. The cash book and check book of a Canandaigua hotel, which has the record of the [illegible]oms assigned to the leader, is known to [illegible] paid by them, is deficient by the very leaf which would have shown Surratt's presence, and that also is the only leaf gone.

The trouble in discovering how Surratt got from Canada to Baltimore, at a time when the regular trains were stopped by breaks in the road, will be recollected by those who followed the trial. It was a long time before any trace of a special train could be heard of among the officials of the railroad. They even denied that any extra trains had run.

At length, however, it was discovered that one of the Superintendents had erased from the regular report of trains the entire column in which was entered the movements of the special train. When this erasure was discovered, the original report of the conductor of the train was speedily produced.

These officials had even gone further, and in addition to destroying the record of the special train, had also altered the report of a train by which Surratt could have reached Baltimore in time to take a forenoon train to Washington.

The facts presented thus briefly, are sufficient to show that with the trial and execution of Booth and his associates but a single act in this awful and mysterious tragedy was closed, and that there are good grounds for expecting that the committee to whom the removal of the investigation has been intrusted, will throw much additional light upon the whole subject.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.*

DURING the recent meeting of the British Association it was asserted most positively, as the result of a careful exploration of Kent's Cave, in Devonshire, that man occupied that cavern at the time when the lion, hyena, bear, rhinoceros, mammoth, and other animals now extinct, lived and flourished.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.—The difference in cost between railroad and water transportation, is illustrated by a comparison of rates between San Francisco and New York, and Chicago and New York. The expense is about the same—the former distance being 17,000 miles, and the latter 900 miles.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION.

More of the Plot and Accomplices.

UNEXPLORED REGIONS OF THE PLOT.

The following summary of facts elicited, and of partial clues obtained, are based wholly upon the authority of those engaged in working up and arranging the two trials which have taken place, and in view of the report expected at the coming session of Congress from the Special committee having the matter in charge, they cannot but prove of interest.

Back of the assassination lie the various plans which were concocted for abduction. The evidence collected on this point is not very full, but leads to the conclusion that a larger class, comprising possibly of more prominent persons, were directly and indirectly identified in these schemes, than were really implicated in the final murder.

Long before this the authorities obtained knowledge of what was believed to be a plot for Mr. Lincoln's abduction, and an officer in the Union service, and on duty in the fortifications near this city, was summarily dismissed for alleged complicity in the plan, to the extent, at least, of allowing a party from Washington to pass out toward Richmond through his portion of the line upon a certain night.

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BESSEMER STEEL.—An objection made against Bessemer steel is, that the ingots on cooling are full of blow holes. To obviate this, moulds are now used which rotate slowly on their axis after the metal is run in. The effect of the movement is to favor the escape of gas at the centre of the mass, which retains the molten condition longest, and to produce complete consolidation. Polished sections of an ingot cast under rotation exhibit but few or none of the black specks common in other specimens, supposed to result from the air bubbles or blowholes, as they are called in some foundries.

THE STAGE.

Cincinnati, independent of its three theaters, is soon to have two new opera houses.

Menken has deserted Dumas, and at last accounts he was drinking absinthe for consolation.

Charlotte Cushman is said to be worth $300,000, which brings her an income of about $25,000.

Charles Reade's "Double Marriage" is the play for the opening night at the Queen's Theater, London.

Caroline Richings has been turning librettist: having compiled libretti of all the operas sung by her troupe.

Kate Bateman, Ione Burke, Frank Drew, Laura Keene, John S. Clark and Mrs. John Wood have all been playing successfully in London.

Barney Williams and W. J. Florence, the most popular Irish comedians of the times, were both born in this country, and their fathers before them. Williams is said to be worth $400,000. If you don't believe it, ask him.

"Beggars and Tramps."

There are people who choose begging as a profession. It is an estate inherited from their fathers, and often handed down from generations. Work of any kind is repulsive. The wandering, free, indolent life, without care or responsibilities, with its cold scraps and nights, unfettered by rules, is sweeter than the bread well earned.

Living on the highway between Philadelphia and New York, we had opportunities for the interesting study of the class called "tramps." One fine morning in June a stalwart Norman presented himself. Having a liking for the language, we always feel a tenderness toward the natives of that land of profound poets and moonshine philosophy; but we could not help remarking that this applicant looked healthy and able to work. "Ah, but, madame," he said, in pathetic broken English, "I hafe great grief in dis country; I loose my fraw on ge great deep; she is no more, and I have sechs shilders, but zwei is dead mid de fever, what you call red; I can not de word."

"Ah, the scarlet fever," I said.

"Ya, madame. I have worked so long as I can, and I kann no more finden; mine children vill starve—a little gelt, gracious lady."

I pointed to a pile of tough hickory wood that lay near.

"If you really want work," I said, "saw and split that wood, and I will pay you well and give you your dinner into the bargain."

I saw from the countenance of the man, but he took up the saw, and I went into the house. He was still within sight and hearing, also, as I sat by my window, and I indulged in a quiet laugh at his movements. He took up the saw looked at it critically, felt of the teeth, set it up again—drew it over a log two or three times, spit on his hands and apostrophized his work. "Dunder and blitzen"—I must translate the rest, for he mixed German and English in equal quantities—"the saw is all dull, and I have hard and hard wood. Ah! it is too much. Ich can it not. Ah! de monsier Americans, dey wot cell—grindde face ob de stranger—hien! vot a sa—vot wood. Dunder and blitzen—may de loosfel dey cut it!" and he went to work, away as carefully as if he had stolen something.

Not long ago, passing through one of the streets of Philadelphia, I saw a group gathered around a young child. Drawing nearer I found a boy in great distress. He was one of those Italian venders, and held in his hand a broken statuette of "The Fisher boy"—a pretty little cast representing a child looking down on one side, and displaying a fish net full of his apron on the other. The bystanders were sympathizing but were made up mostly of nurse maids and children, and somewhat impecunious.

My sympathies were enlisted, but I did not like to [illegible] the boy with money. The tears seemed actually crying—and tears, I thought, must be genuine! they could not be pumped up at pleasure by any hydraulic pressure of which I was conversant. While I hesitated, the boy, with a warm tint of olive in his skin, and the large dreamy Italian eye that takes one captive. Poor child, far from his blue skies and sunny vines, I thought. But there was speculation in his eye.

"I will go with you to the woman who owns the images," I said; "chese up my child, you must not be hurt. He will pay her for the damage."

The boy looked up, and in a soft, insinuating voice, said:

"Ah, yes; but it is too far for the lady to walk; the lady is so good—so very good—to give me—it was two dollars—so much loss—ah, me I fear to see her."

"But you need not fear if I am with you." I said. "I have nothing to do with myself this fine morning, and I will attend the walk, come."

He cast a bewildering glance about, as if meditating escape, but I marshaled him before me, and we walked on. When we came to the block, entered, the man was in the room engaged with these letters, while his wife was writing a parody upon the lines "Alas, poor Yorick," &c., in which Mr. Lincoln was made to appear as an ape. The whole paper showed the malignity of a fiend.

The Italian seemed to understand the full import of the word police, and had a wholesome fear of falling into their hands, for he pointed over the way.

"There, that is the house,"

"Which—the one with jars of candy in the window?"

"Yes."

"And the name?"

"Madame Gallard."

"Very well, come with me," I said, determined not to be cheated out of him.

"Oh! pardon—if madame will go a little first—an' pacify—I will come den—ven."

"No, you must come with me. I will not go alone."

Thus coerced, he walked over in a dogged manner. Of course by this time I was prepared to find that there was no Madame Gallard at that house, and no one who had ever seen or heard of the boy.

"You rascal!" I said turning to him, "I'm tempted to have you arrested. You are sent out with that broken image to swindle people. Don't you know you could be put in prison for it?"

The boy's tears, this time, were genuine enough.

"Oh! if the gracious lady would only this time forgive he would nevare, nevare, so help him Sancta Madre," and I don't know how many saints. So I left him, saying, "If I ever hear of you again, you won't get off so easily."

Our tramps are usually fastidious about accommodation. As a general thing they scorn the town house, and speak with disdain of the beds provided. "It isn't fit for a Christian," they say.

How curiously the term "Christian" is employed. We read, the other day, of a dog stealer, who in recounting a certain terrier in his possession, said: "You ought to see him worry a rat; he does it like a perfect Christian."

The Heir of the French Empire in Broken Health.

A Paris letter says of the Prince Imperial: He returns to Biarritz this year a weak and sickly child, on whom no hope can be securely based. No Sebalaton, no Zonave Jacob has been able to destroy the anemy altogether. The telescopes are again brought into requisition form and limping gait, as he moves to and fro upon the terrace in front of the Villa Eugenie. Even with the aid of the strongest glass, the gazer cannot perceive the irons by which the young prince is supported, but they are still lovingly concealed beneath his clothing; but he feels them notwithstanding, and they enter his very soul as he reflects that upon this fragile prop and stay are built the hops and aspirations of Napoleon III., and for his sole cause is he trembling and toiling, plotting and circumventing, while full of doubt and fear lest it should be all in vain. The journey to Biarritz was considered a hazardous experiment, and Nelaton pronounced most energetically against it. Had the boy belonged to parents in humble life, he would have been sent to some healing spring necessary for the cure of his complaint, but the dread of awakening the alarm of the nation prevented the journey to Biarritz, and the heir to the dynasty may return thence yet more pale and weakly than before, and with bandages folded still thicker about his neck than those he had been ordered to wear by command of Nelaton.

Royal Titles and Royal Ways.

The Rev. Dr. N. H. Schenck, editor of the *Protestant Churchman*, writing from London to his editorial columns, says: "The American eye has grown quite familiar with the 'Lord Bishop' prefix to our American prelates. The Bishops of New York and Illinois have adopted the Episcopal dress, of cassock-shirt and knee-breeches, for official occasions; while the Assistant Bishop of Indiana has accepted the cassock-shirt as part of his daily costume. We do not observe that any have adopted as yet the Episcopal looped-hat." In addition to these items from Dr. Schenck, his associate editors at home, in speaking of the various meetings incident to the conference, say: "Historionically and historically considered, these were doubtless interesting occasions. We do not propose, however, to burden our columns with glowing descriptions of men and scenes that better befit a 'court journal' than a religious paper; scenes which derive their chief interest from tinkled pomp and pageantry, little in keeping with the character of our evangelical Church, and absolutely meaningless in our Republican country."

An interesting episode occurred at a recent meeting of "Pioneers" in Newark, Ohio. Among the persons present was a woman one hundred and two years old, who was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1765, and removed in 1799 with her husband and six children to what was then the "Far West," walking every inch of the way, and carrying her infant child the longest, and to produce complete consolidation. Polished sections of an ingot cast under rotation exhibit but few or none of the black specks common in other specimens, supposed to result from the air bubbles or blowholes, as they are called in some foundries.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, and Dr. J. H. Griscom, of New York, have been adjudged the successful competitors for the "Prize Essay on the Physical Signs of Longevity," for which $500 was offered some time ago by the American Popular Life Insurance Company. The essay of each of the gentlemen was so good that the committee could not determine which was the better, and the prize was awarded to each.

ABOUT THE JAPANESE.

How Their Artists Work.

A San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows: The steamship Colorado brought over a company of Japanese performers, calling themselves the Ha-ya-ta-kee troupe. During the past week they have been fitting up the Metropolitan Theater in the similitude of a Japanese temple, for the exhibition of their feats of strength. It is said that the entire company, even the workmen who are engaged in putting up the stage, belong to the family. It is a curious sight to see these Japanese carpenters at work. They use their hands and toes at the same time, the latter being as handy as their fingers. At first there seems to be a great advantage in their having four hands instead of two, and although they seem to work with great rapidity, yet they do not accomplish one-half as much as a good American mechanic would in the same time. A Japanese carpenter makes no use of work-benches or vices. If he wants to sharpen a saw, he squats on his hams, places the back of the tool to be operated on or the ground, grips one end of the saw with his left hand, seizes the other with the toes of his right foot, and goes to work. Their tools are not like American tools, though they have a faint similarity, showing that all tools have one common parentage, whether their inventor was Tubal Cain or some other artificer. All Japanese saws are shaped like butcher's cleavers. The handle is like the handle of a cleaver, but flatish, as if whittled out of a piece of inch board; the metal shank of the saw is driven into that handle, and the whole is selected by being wrapped with fine split cane. The metal of the saw is about the substance of our saws, but the teeth are narrower, giving more of them to the inch, and much longer. They are all pointed toward the handle and cut the wood like so many hooks. When a Japanese wants to rip a plank, he places it across anything which will elevate the end a few inches, then stands on the wood and cuts it by seizing the cleaver-looking saw in both hands and pulling it toward him. Thus, by a number of short, quick, up strokes, he gets through a plank not so speedily, but quite as effectively as an American carpenter would with the long, slow, down stroke of the rip-saw. The planes are small with single irons—no handles. The planes are shorter, lighter, and the wood shallower than ours, being generally not more than an inch deep. To plane a piece of wood they lay it on the ground, squat on their hams, hold it fast with their toes, and work the plane with both hands toward them. To drill a hole they have a short awl inserted into a round piece of stick eight or nine inches long. They take the wood between their toes, squat as before, and make the hole by rubbing the handle of the awl between their hands in less time than one of our carpenters could drill one with a gimlet. Their hammers are solid cylindrical pieces, not made shapely with waists and graceful outlines like ours. They have the same flat-sided handles as the saws. The Japs have iron squares, but unlike our steel squares, they are cut with 72 degrees. Their measures are brass, very light and fluted. On one side the inch, or what stands for the inch with us, is 1 3-16 inches and divided into twelve parts. The other side is a different scale measuring 1 13-16 inches and divided into twelve parts. Some of their tools appear to be mere children's toys; for instance, they have a smoothing plane two and a half inches long, and a chisel with a blade one inch thick. Their chisels are light and small. The cutting parts of some are the size and shape of a section of half a dollar—the square side being the outline edge, and a round metal shaft connecting the convex side with a wooden handle.

The most ingenious article in their tool chest is a chalk line. It is a wooden cup containing a spongy substance steeped in Indian ink. This is pressed down by a wooden lid, and the line passes through it. The end of the line is attached to a small awl; the other end of the line, after passing through the cup, is wound round a reel, not unlike a fishing rod reel, which takes the place in the hands of the Jap. To mark a line down a plank, the Japanese carpenter sticks the awl in the end of the plank, and moves the reel from one hand to the other, the line paying itself out as he does so, he holds the line down to the board when he reaches the desired spot, strikes the mark, and then takes up his cup and reels up the line as he walks back to the other end of the plank. This process of paying out the line and of reeling it up again both draw it through the ink supply in the cup and keep it ready for action.

The "Hugger-Peer" of India.

An English naturalist has recently published an interesting account of his visit to the famous Crocodile Pond of the "Hugger-Peer," which lies northward of Kurrachee, in India.

The pond is about three hundred yards in circumference, and contains many little grassy islands, on which the majority of the crocodiles were then basking; some were asleep on its sultry sides, others half submerged in the muddy water, while now and then a huge monster would raise himself upon his diminutive legs, and, waddling for a few paces, fall flat on his belly. Young ones, from a foot in length and upwards, ran nimbly along the margin of the pond, disappearing suddenly in the turbid waters as soon as we approached. The largest crocodile lives in a long, narrow tank, separate from the others. The Fakirs, and natives who worship in the neighboring temples, have painted his forehead red—like cattle—and he is said actually to salaam to his majesty whenever he shows himself above water. A handsome young Beloochee, whose occupation was to feed the animals (observed as that the said king was upward of 16 feet long) used to call him "my dear," in a "sit-bit," he was in the habit of devouring the young crocodiles. During our visit this enormous beast was asleep on the bank of his tank, and appeared quite indifferent to the presence, although we came within a few feet of him, and even attempted to rouse him by rubbing his nose with a leg of goat's flesh, which, however, a young one seized, and dived under the water with it. Finding that we failed to excite their ferocity, but beyond a feeble attempt to snap their trenchant teeth, the animals showed no disposition to attack us. A pony was wading about in the pond, and feeding on the grassy hillocks, but the crocodiles took no notice of him. The water in the pond felt cold although fed by two hot springs, the one of which was so high a temperature that I could not retain my hand in it; yet animal life existed, for I found, where the water bubbled up from its sandy bottom, and in the lade running to the tank, abundance of a species of small black spiral shell. We had a refreshing bath in a reservoir close by, the temperature though not so high as the tanks, very warm and pleasant. I should be sorry, however, to repeat the experiment, not from the chances of meeting with a crocodile (for I believe the Fakirs of the temple guard well against such accidents), but from the danger of catching (especially as the case all over the East) lepers and persons affected with loathsome diseases repair to such localities. The crocodiles dig deep into the sand, under the neighboring date trees, and there deposit their eggs, which are about the size and form, of various sizes, ranging along the sunny edge of the pond. Strangers are expected to stand treat, not only by the Fakirs and natives, who go in search of the eggs, but attracted by this company. (Hear, hear.) The owners were willing to modify the terms, and was in favor of an alliance with that company. The company had had the cordial support of various tribes to the east and south, and as they must take steps sooner or later to secure their share of the through traffic. As to the Franklin branch lease of $50,000 a year, Mr. McVickar, the engineer, and the agent to Mr. Bernard, the engineer, but Mr. McVickar had never received any rent on that account. As to the Buffalo extension line, which was not made, Messrs. Wells and Fargo had made a lease of it to Buffalo, and had delivered the use of it would be quite sufficient for the traffic of the company, so that they need not make a line to Buffalo. Having answered other questions, he said he would give them a [illegible] view of their property. There were four Great Western railways running from the Atlantic toward the Pacific, where they would terminate some day. As to traffic there could be no doubt of it on the Atlantic and Great Western. He could compare their line to no other in England than that of the Great Northern. It was as large and must sooner or later become as valuable. He proposed to get the control of the line. He then proceeded to say that he had discovered in the capital cost of the line, which, during the war, financing, issuing bonds at a discount, had cost double what it ought to have cost. More than one hundred miles of line at the present time [illegible] parallel to another line which had very little traffic on it, and that had not been done they could have saved 25 per cent. of their outlay. The head office was built on piles, at great expense, in a swamp, to be [illegible] convenient to the docks. The capital was expended on extra lines; about one-half of it went in that way. On the main line the cuttings and embankments were too narrow, the rails were on hemlock sleepers instead of oak, and the rolling stock was of the worst kind. The wooden bridges were uncovered and dilapidated, trussels were used to support the line in place of embankments, and were being replaced by the latter. The engines and rolling stock had been neglected, and damaged, and totally. The cattle tracks were too light and they had none of the traffic. The railway had been reduced to such a condition that almost every day an engine ran off the line, but that had now been remedied. The line was not properly constituted, and the consequence was that expenses were greatly increased thereby, and the revenue was curtailed. Five dollars a ton was paid for coal, which could have been had for $2 75 elsewhere. Agents selling tickets had a commission of twelve and a half per cent., which had to be shared by others in the company's service. The Detroit Division passed in its [illegible] charge. A number of rebel dead were buried in this field. The attention of the party finding the picture was attracted to a blanket, part of which was exposed by the washing away of the ground, and upon lifting the blanket the remains of a soldier, were found with cartridge box, &c. There was nothing to indicate the corps, division, regiment or name. From the locality, it is presumed to be that of a rebel soldier. The cartridge box was marked U. S., but many of these, captured during the war, were carried in the rebel ranks. We have been particular in describing the daguerreotype, as it may lead to its identification. It is in possession of Mr. M. J. Emory, one of the students in Pennsylvania College.

THE WEBSTER OF THE PLAINS.

Speech of Satank, the Senior Chief of the Kiowas.

During the peace negotiations at Medicine Lodge Creek, Kansas, on October 24th, Satank, the senior chief of the Kiowas, and the Webster of the Plains, delivered the following address to the Peace Commission:

My friends—It has made me glad to meet you who are the Commissioners of the Great Father. You no doubt are tired of the much talk of our people. Many of them have put themselves forward and filled you with their sayings. I have kept back and said nothing, not that I do not consider myself still the principal chief of the Kiowa nation, but others younger than I desired to talk, and I left it to them. Before leaving, I come to say that the Kiowas and Camanches have made with you a peace, and they intend to keep it. If it brings prosperity to us, we, of course, will like it the better. If it brings prosperity or adversity, we will not abandon it. It is our contract, and it shall stand. Our people once carried war against Texas. We thought the Great Father would not be offended, for the Texans had gone out from among his people and become his enemies. You tell us they have made peace, and returned to the Great Family. The Kiowas and Camanches will now make no bloody trail in their land. They have pledged their honor, and that word shall last, unless the whites shall break their contract and invite the horrors of war. We do not break treaties. We make but few contracts, and them we remember well. The whites make so many that they are liable to forget them. The white chiefs seem not to be able to govern their braves. The Great Father seems powerless in the face of his children. He sometimes becomes angry when he sees the wrongs of his people committed on the Indians, and his voice becomes loud as the roaring winds, but like the winds it dies away, and leaves the sullen calm of unheeded oppression. We hope now that a better time has come. All would talk, and then do as you have done, the sun of peace would shine forever. We have warred against the white man, but it never gave us pleasure. Before the day of oppression came, no white man ever went away hungry. He gave more joy to share with him, than it gave him to partake of our hospitalities. In the far distant past there was no suspicion among us. The world seemed large enough for both the white man and the red man. Its broad plains seem now to contract, and the white man grows jealous of his red brother. He once came as a trader; he now comes to fight. He once came as a

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

DISTRICT COMMANDERS AND THE PEOPLE.

It is a fact worthy of notice that notwithstanding the changes of commanders in consequence of removal, death and the delays caused by prevailing pestilence in the Southwest, there has been little perceptible change in the manner of administering the affairs of the Government in that district. The reasons for this are found probably in two things; first, the intrinsic justice and fitness of the Government measures, adopted at first, and secondly, the character and tone of the people in the district. A change of officers, therefore, did not admit of the introduction of any new mode of administration, since it would be contrary to the law and incompatible with the character and condition of the people. Hence, each new commander as he came upon the ground and surveyed the condition and requirements of the case, made it his first order that all orders in force under his predecessor should continue in force.

And this must unquestionably be the history of the future, while the people remain what they are. The obstinacy and madness of rebellion render any modification of the laws unsafe. The abuse of liberty requires its restriction. Until the people who have been hostile to the National Union shall govern themselves more and more wisely, the stronger arm must do it for them. And a new commander who, till they show a better type of loyalty, should at once change the administration of the law among them, would be like a sea captain who should put to sea in a gale without a chart, compass or rudder. The vessel and all hands would go down together. And in judging of the administration of the Military Commanders, it is quite as necessary to take into account the condition of the people as the acts of the officers of Government among them.

MEXICAN SUPERSTITION.

There can be no room to doubt, that MAXIMILIAN, although a foreign prince and a usurper, and an enemy to republican government, and, in his contest with the Liberals, a sanguinary leader, was the object of love and hope to the party that followed him. And that party would follow and love any other leader on whom they could rest as much hope as they did on MAXIMILIAN. The Mexican Church party, although defeated with him, does not forget him. We notice, therefore, the extraordinary veneration with which the votaries of that party cherish his memory, which, as to the mode of it, is far more creditable to him than it is to them. They were attached to him by the strongest ties known to them, those of a common religion. And their mourning sprigs from religious hopes blighted and ecclesiastical prospects frustrated, by the failure of his Imperial enterprise.

The intelligence derived from correspondents and other sources, is briefly given by the New York *Times*, which says:

"Maximilian, though but recently executed in Mexico, is already worshipped as a great patriot and the nation as a god. The people have implored the Archbishop of Mexico to canonize him in token of veneration in the cathedral; the women in all the cities placed in mourning for him, and the walling of the poor wretches in many of the towns, such as Queretaro, are heard night and day. They wear his photograph round their necks, kneel before his image and hang his picture on their walls. The old Mexican superstition of prophecy fifteen centuries ago, that a good ruler would be sent them from a far country, and that he would be slain by those whom he came to save, is spoiled to the Austrian Prince, and the feelings and fears of the Indian race and the population have been specially wrought upon. If, in face of all these things, Juarez has been elected President, it must be remembered what the last election is, and how it is conducted. At all events, there is no doubt that Maximilian's memory is considered even before the removal of his body from Mexican soil."

This devotion to MAXIMILIAN may appear surprising, when it is remembered that at one time he was menaced with excommunication for casting his eyes towards the vast wealth of the Church in Mexico, with a disposition to turn it or part of it to useful public purposes. But it will also be remembered that his last effort to overthrow the Republic was aided by funds supplied voluntarily by the Church party, which secured him to its interest as well as saved the main amount of the Church property. There is something affecting in the deep and, no doubt, sincere grief of these poor, ignorant people. But from the political standpoint, it will not enlist approval, since it implies in them a forgetfulness or a disregard of all considerations of patriotism and liberty, and indicates a preference for the usurping Empire to a free, constitutional Republic.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

The rabid rebel politicians of old Virginia have discovered, by their late election, that there is so nothing, this side of *Tartarus*, worse than Yankees, and that it is found in their own State. The Virginia election has shown them that they need not turn their eyes Northward to find people on whom to vent their vituperative epithets. On the contrary, they actually appeal to the North most piteously, and show a strong disposition to totally ignore the heroes of the "lost cause," and base their claim to Northern pity on the sole and exclusive ground of older and better associations. For the moment they forget the hated name of Yankee, and plead with the Northern people as Caucasians, as white men, as holding a common relation to WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MARSHALL, as having had a common participation in the glorious series of Revolutionary events from Boston to Yorktown. The political and military champions of the rebellion are all thrown overboard, for the time being, by the Richmond *Enquirer*, in its passionate *pronunciamento* against the majority in its own State. Not an event subsequent to Yorktown is alluded to, not a name linked to infamy by the rebellion is mentioned.

In the following highly rhetorical style is the unfortunate condition of Virginia commended to public sympathy:

"Like some rich and noble treasure ship, freighted with the renown of centuries of Caucasian domination, the merited wealth of historic glory and countless jewels of proud traditions, Virginia has been captured by black and mongrel buccaneers as desperate as ever cruised beneath the red flag upon the Spanish Main."

But all this and the antecedents that led to it are justly attributable to Virginia herself, or rather to the slave holding aristocracy who now shrink so dramatically from the poisoned chalice which they commended to the lips of others. The negro power, which they had the manipulation of in politics, for the control of the general government, to the detriment and disgrace of the North, is now brought to bear on themselves. And they wince under it and cry to the despised and wronged people of the North for sympathy.

We are persuaded that there is no disposition in the dominant party of the country to do the people of the South the slightest injury or wrong, nor to tolerate any such thing in others. But the laws must rule. Rebellion has made derangements that time alone can rectify. It is not the cry of injured or endangered innocence that is uttered, but the despair of unacknowledged guilt, which has deluged our land with blood in an atrocious effort to overthrow and destroy the Union.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL.

The topics entering into the election contest this year are singularly mixed, contradictory and some of them highly exciting from their connection with appetites and passions that defy all political or party restraint. It was so in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and it is so in New York and Massachusetts, as well as in some other States. In States and sections where these local and special topics have not been introduced, the elections and their results have been after the old fashion, demostrating the essential and unchanged loyalty of the people.

A New York paper, not connected with either party, makes this distinction between national issues and those of topical and special character very clearly, as to the politics and elections in that State. On the morning of election day, the *Sun* impartially and judiciously considering the interests of the city, said:

"In respect to the State election, Democrats and Republicans will of course vote the tickets of their respective parties. In that contest the issue at stake is national and pertains to political principles as well as to men. Not so, however, with regard to the local offices. Political creeds and party platforms have no connection with the choice of men to fill the important positions at the head of our local government."

It does not follow that the voters in the city recognized the justness of these suggestions. We imagine they did not. A large majority of them are not of the kind to heed anything so sensible. But the vote of the community, the business men, the intelligence, the patriotism of the State, as contrasted with that of the city, shows that the national issues are not lost sight of among them, although they may be overslaughed and hidden by local questions and by appetites and passions in the city.

The immense vote in New York City that counts with the Democrats and that may turn the scale in the State, does not prove that the people of the Empire State have changed their minds on the great national questions, nor that they have handed over to the destructive policy of the Democrats the priceless interests of the Union, which, for so many years, they defended both at the polls and in the field of war. And what is true of New York is true of other States. The appeals to prejudice, and to appetites and passions, will fall harmless at the feet of intelligent voters, when, next year, the national elections shall solicit their consideration of national topics.

THE sanitary measures, adopted and persistently maintained in New York city, although opposed by some almost to the point of forcible resistance, have undoubtedly been productive of great benefit to the health of the city. Hundreds of people, notwithstanding their prochivity to filthy houses and habits, have been kept from sickness and death by the considerate measures of the health commissioners, and the anti-nuisance regimen has been vindicated, not only through the summer but into the autumnal months. The rate of deaths has been lower in October than for the same period in many years, and lower than in almost any other city of the old world or the new. Infant life, although one fourth of the deaths are of children under one year of age, has suffered much less this year than usual. Cleanliness, pure water, fresh air, sunlight and the removal of nuisances have been the means of health. Sanitary regulations have achieved a triumph in New York this year. Let it stand to the credit of a city, in some other respects no model for imitation. Other cities may safely follow its example in this.

ACCORDING to General HOWARD'S report it appears that while the white folks have been killing one another, at war rates, the negroes have been smartly fulfilling the primal law of population and have increased and multiplied rapidly. This rather conflicts with the dreadful accounts of their decimation and dwindling that filled the Southern and the Democratic papers some time ago. It was represented that under the malign influences of freedom they were dying off at a fearful rate, that emancipation was killing them like the rot in a flock of sheep, and that for want of the conserving and comforting power of slavery they were likely to become speedily an extinct people, unfortunate victims of the Emancipation Proclamation.

THE only right rule for Republicans to pursue in making nominations, and if they do not succeed there, at the polls, is laid down by the *Tribune*, as follows:

"If one single jobber or robber has been nominated by the Republicans of Kings or of Brooklyn for next Tuesday's election, we trust he may be signally beaten by the casting of Republican ballots against him. Never believe it will be a calamity to have such a man defeated—it would be a far greater calamity to have him elected."

The rule is as good in other places as New York and Brooklyn.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Union League of Reading was fully organized on Saturday evening, Henry S. Eckert, Esq., being chosen President. The League adopted the following preamble and resolutions amid great applause:

WHEREAS, The time is approaching when the Republican party will again present for selection a Standard Bearer for the great, final and victorious campaign of 1868, for the restoration of the Union, and the reconstruction and reorganization of the late rebellious States upon principles in accordance with the will of the XXXIXth and XLth Congress on the basis of universal suffrage and equal political rights; and

WHEREAS, The popular will, judgment, intelligence and patriotic sentiments of the loyal people will and unmistakably point to the greatest captain of the age for the highest position on earth; it is hereby

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the city of Reading, do hereby nominate the brave and true man for the Presidency of the United States General Ulysses S. Grant, and that we will support all loyal and honorable men in our power to secure his nomination by the next Republican National Convention, and his triumphant election by the people.

The Republican Standing Committee of Berks county, at their meeting on Saturday, in Reading, adopted a series of resolutions declaring that the great General who led our armies to victory is "*the man* of all others under whom the Government can be most splendidly and thoroughly reconstructed and the Union of the States perpetuated."

We do not desire that any of our contemporaries may be deprived of whatever credit may attach to being the first paper to solist the name of General Grant for the Presidency, and give the following from the Titusville *Herald*, as the most recent claim of priority:

The Titusville *Morning Herald* was the first paper in the State of Pennsylvania to nominate, under the United States that performed that act, which dates from the 27th of June. Of this not nothing about the distinction, except in a historical sense, but we shall maintain the claim of priority until we "see the papers" to the contrary.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday says:

"General Grant's conservatism seems to be a great stumbling block to certain of our Radical friends. These ornithinarys of the Valley of Congress are not so much dissatisfied with Grant's rottleness, nor do they doubt his patriotism half so much as they are disappointed and dismayed at his popularity. General Grant simply keeps quiet and attends to his duties as he does. His correspondence with the District Commanders, his letters of protest to the President, his practical support of the policy of Congress, are all on record and are calculated to open the eyes of the people. What then, those Generals, like a large majority of politicians, begin to box in words for the confidence of the people which he has lost by his unfaithfulness to the law. If the people are tired of the unmeaning pic-nics of office-hunting politicians, The generation has been ill-gotted and deformed to offer by reason of conditions so hypocrisy to depend on, or desert, to men who indulge such tactics. No man need seal with a pledge a devotion to which he has given practical effect by long service. Grant is a Radical—and a conservative. In that he combines the best elements of his good works. Hand is always better than lip service."

Important to Our Readers.

On the eighth column of the fourth page of the present issue of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, our readers will find an advertisement of Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, the widely known and distinguished physician of Pittsburgh. By a rapid glance at the advertisement made to say that the disease of one of his patients, Miss Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, was entirely *caused* by medicines for purifying the blood, whereas it should read: "was entirely *cured* by medicines to purify the blood," etc. Typographical errors rarely occur in the COMMERCIAL, and the one we allude to above originated in the *copy* which came from a contemporary's office, and was put in type by our compositor *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim*. In justice to Dr. Keyser we feel bound to say that he is one of the most skillful and successful physicians of the present day. He has resided in this city for upwards of twenty years, during which time he has accomplished many and various astonishing cures, and his practice is now one of the most extensive in the State.

Illegal Voting a Trifling Affair.

A number of "good, honest" Democrats have been convicted in Philadelphia of illegal voting in various ways, and they have been mercifully treated by Judge Ludlow, who inflicts the slightest punishment allowed by law. The trials before Judge Ludlow do not seem to please the public prosecutor, District Attorney Mann, who declared, in a case on Thursday, that unless the honest, true hearted people of Philadelphia obtained a remedy for illegal voting in Judge Ludlow's Court they would find it elsewhere, for they were determined to have it.

A NEW YORK paper quotes the prices ruling in that market for "fancy dogs." The following is a sample: Fine terrier dogs of all breeds are great favorites here, and command from ten to one hundred dollars apiece—the smaller the dog the higher the price. Bulls and bull terriers are worth from fifteen to forty dollars. Newfoundlands bring all sorts of prices, from twenty to two hundred dollars. St. Bernards, well grown, and particularly if trained, command as high as two hundred and fifty and three hundred dollars.

THE unexpected high prices of breadstuffs are expected to lead to an increased breadth of planting next year. It has been well remarked that probably the whole country needed some such inducement as this to resume attention to agriculture, that had been much neglected for warlike pursuits, and in consequence of the severe loss of laborers, and the great progress in manufactures and the rapid expansion of cities and towns, and the increase of their attractions

WHY THEY DIDN'T VOTE.—The reason that, though the Southern whites refused to vote at the late elections, they yet had registered themselves previously as electors, was to give them power to vote against the Constitutions that may be formed by the Conventions that have now been called, as soon as these Constitutions shall be submitted to the popular decision. By the recent returns it may seem folly for them to think of doing this, as the black voters, with such white allies as they have, have been proved to constitute a majority of the registered voters. But, in some States at least, they talk of being able to effect such changes as will bring about different results at the next election.

STATE NEWS.

Some twenty-five cigar-makers, one of their number bringing up the rear with a musket, marched to the office of the Assessor of Internal Revenue, in Lancaster, Monday morning, to make a return of the number of cigars made by them during the last month. Of course, the carrying of the musket was done as a joke.

On Monday morning last, William Dewees, teacher of the Primary School at Adamstown, Lancaster county, while on his way to the school, was seized with apoplexy, and fell down within fifty yards of the school-house, and before those who saw him fall could reach the spot, he had expired.

The passenger engine "Lafayette," on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, has run over one hundred thousand miles without losing a trip or laying up for repairs. Barney Butz, the present engineer, has been in the company's employ in this capacity for thirty-three years, with unusual freedom from accident.

Edward C. Focke, who was arrested early last week on suspicion of having been concerned in the late outrage on Pennsylvania avenue, Harrisburg, appeared on Saturday before Elizabeth Sevier, at the Eagle House, but she did not recognize him as the guilty party, and he was honorably discharged.

On Monday we referred to the visit to Harrisburg from a neighboring county, of Miss Margaret Stone, aged one hundred and twelve years. The old lady died at the residence of her grand niece on Sunday, from injuries sustained by accidentally falling down stairs on the Saturday previous.

The famous Philadelphia *habeas corpus* case, which in its somewhat singular and exciting course carried a United States army officer into prison for contempt of court, and for a time brought the State and United States authorities into conflict is at an end. The boy Hamilton—the rather indifferent *corpus* of the writ—has been remanded to the charge of the military, and the evidence elicited abundantly shows that his custody was not worth contending for.

The corner-stone of the St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church was laid last Saturday afternoon at Third and Reed streets, Philadelphia. The exercises at the Chapel on Reed street, above Second, were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Chas. L. Fisher. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Morton, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and others. The corner-stone, containing a journal of the Episcopal Church, the papers of the day, religious and secular, and a medal bearing the name of Mrs. Caroline Bloom, one of the oldest members of the Church, was laid by the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, who delivered a fine address.

A young man named George Shaffer, whose mother is said to reside in Armstrong county was killed on Thursday of last week, about a mile east of Clarion, by a tree falling on him. He was cutting cord wood, for coaling, in company with another young man, and in cutting down a large pine tree late in the evening, it fell sooner, and in a different direction from what they expected, and falling on Shaffer, so injured him that he died in a couple of hours after the accident happened.

Frank Ward, supposed to be one of two men who violated the person of a young lady near Sharon, Pa., was arrested in Cleveland on Saturday. He was in custody at Akron on the same charge, but managed to escape.

Yesterday quite a large amount of property, including real estate, the effects of oil companies, buildings, etc., was disposed of by the Sheriff of Venango county, at Franklin. Among the buildings sold was the Jones House at Oil City, which brought $3,000. The property of the McMahon Oil Company, situated on the Allegheny river at Walnut Bend, was sold for $5,640.

On Friday of last week a refiner named P. H. Ward who has run a refinery on the Allegheny river near Franklin, absconded, leaving his Government taxes of September and October unpaid. The refinery was a one horse affair, but Ward succeeded in getting in debt to the amount of about $5,000. His bondsmen are endeavoring to hold out his whereabouts, and the refinery was seized by Collector McGuff, of Franklin.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In Normandy one manufacturer alone has lost three millions by the fall in cotton.

The small arms manufactory at Placentia, Spain, is working night and day, executing an order given by the French Government for muskets of the new pattern.

The new Federal flag of Germany has been recognized by France, England, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Austria and Spain. From the other seafaring powers the like is shortly expected.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Perigal, of the English Admiralty, in his hundredth year. He belonged to a celebrated family of watchmakers in Bond street, London—the firm, however, no longer existing.

The firm of Charles Mieg & Co., of Mulhausen, France, whose factory was lately burnt down, has signified its intention of paying the wages of the one hundred and seventy-five hands thrown out of employment by the disaster for three months.

For several weeks past not a case of cattle plague has been reported by the official inspectors in England, and it is announced that the weekly returns of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council will now cease.

The Prussian Government has determined on trying a certain number of revolver cannons on Gatling's system. The *mitrailleuse* has been abandoned, from the difficulty of working it, and the heating of the barrels.

The exorbitant prices demanded by the Parisian holders of the copyright of Gounod's opera of "Romeo and Juliet," have induced the managers of the German opera houses to combine in declining to produce the work.

The bones of three persons; a woman, a young child and a boy of about six years of age, have been found in an old pit in Staffordshire, England. The flesh of the boy had evidently been fastened together by a cord, and there is no doubt they were all murdered.

A balloon now at the Paris Exposition, which carries sixteen persons at a time, is the special attraction. The voyagers are allowed fifteen minutes to enjoy a view of Paris. The ascent is slow and delightful. Twenty francs is asked.

Alarming rumors are in circulation in Antwerp as to the critical state of the dykes in Holland. It is asserted that the weirage of the Eastern branch of the Scheldt, in altering the course of the river, has acted in a disastrous manner on the dykes. They are menaced on several points, and they must all be strengthened, an immense labor which will cost millions, and perhaps cannot be finished in time to prevent a disaster.

The emigration from France is yearly diminishing. The number, which was 17,787 in 1856, had decreased in 1862 to 6,890; in 1864, to 5,771, and in 1864 to 5,431. In the above figures is included the emigration to Algeria which in 1864 consisted of 1,374 persons. In the same year 1,757 left for South America and 1,057 only for the United States. South America thus attracts a larger number of emigrants than the French colony.

Mr. Wynans, the eminent American contractor at St. Petersburg, has proposed to buy the Moscow Railway, so long in the market, and recently offered to the Russo-French Railway Company by the Government. He is willing so pay 25,600,000 roubles within a year, besides undertaking to amortise a former loan. As some of his London partners are likely to object to the transaction, Count Sierkinzoff has left for England to smooth matters, if he can, on behalf of the Government.

Serious troubles are apprehended in Vienna if the Emperor Francis Joseph refuses his assent to a modification of the concordat. Popular demonstrations have taken place in front of the hotel of Cardinal Rauscher. Police agents have entered all the large workshops in the city and cautioned the masters not to allow public meetings of the workmen to take place on the premises. The municipality of Vienna has demanded of the Emperor the re-establishment of the National Guard, which shall maintain order in the city in place of the army.

There is at present an unusual feature in the corn trade of Ireland, viz: a very large export of oats to France. Sixteen vessels which have lately left Cork for French ports carried 25,077 barrels of oats, 15 vessels from Waterford, 15,456 barrels; and three from Dublin, 2,507 barrels; making a total of 44,040 barrels. There is at present shipping about as much more, and as the direct trade from Belfast will commence, it is supposed that the quantity exported to that country will not be completed under 100,000 barrels. The oats are all black oats.

A fresh proof of the fatal effects of the Paris Exhibition on French trade is the failure of the great house of Decoqueville, whose foundries are to be sold by public auction on the 30th of November. After the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce by which English Iron was admitted into France at a comparatively low duty, all the French ironmasters doubled and quadrupled their productions, hoping thus to reap profit on the immense increase of goods they sent to market. They went on producing, but with loss, and could only keep up their establishments by having recourse to bank loans. Thus the House of Decoqueville borrowed to the amount of eight millions. The foundries of the Haute Marne are in the same condition as those of Aveyron. Of seventy-three foundries which were in full work at the commencement of 1866 in this department, sixty-seven are bankrupt. The prefect of the department whether he intended sending anything to the Exhibition, "Yes, Monsieur le Prefet," he replied, "I intend sending the keys of my establishment, which I closed yesterday."

DICKENS'S LECTURES.—The Chairman of the Lecture Committee of the Toledo Library Association wrote to the agent of Mr. Dickens to obtain information in regard to his readings, and has obtained the following information in regard to Mr. Dickens's plans: He proposes to give one hundred readings in this country, commencing about December 1. Terms, $2,000 per evening, he to pay all expenses. This information comes direct from Mr. Dolby, Mr. Dickens's agent. There can be no mistake about the kind of "American notes" Dickens is after on his present visit to this country.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Official Account of His Capture in Woman's Apparel, by Maj. Gen. Wilson.

January 17, 1867, Major General J. H. Wilson, as a matter of historical interest, and in justice to his late command, the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, submitted to Major General Rawlins a report of the pursuit and capture of Jeff. Davis, and requested that the same might be made a part of the official records of the War Department. The report puts to rest all doubt of Davis being clothed in woman's apparel. The General says:

During the firing of the skirmish referred to the Adjutant of the Fourth Michigan, Lieutenant J. G. Dickinson, after having looked to the security of the rebel camp and sent forward a number of the men who had straggled, was about to go to the front himself, when his attention was called by one of the men to three persons dressed in female attire," who had apparently just left one of the large tents near by, and were moving towards the thick woods. He started at once towards them and called out "Halt," but, not hearing him or not caring to obey, they continued to move off. Just then they were confronted by three men under direction of Corporal Munger, coming from the opposite direction. The Corporal recognized one of the persons as Davis, advanced carbine and demanded his surrender. The three persons halted, and by the actions of the two who afterwards turned out to be women, all doubt as to the identity of the third person was removed. The individuals thus arrested were found to be Miss Howell, Mrs. Davis and Jefferson Davis. As they walked back to the tent from which they had tried to escape Lieutenant Dickinson observed that Davis's high top boots were not covered by his disguise, which fact probably led to his recognition by Corporal Munger.

Some friends of Davis have strenuously denied that he was disguised as a woman. It may not be improper to specify the exact articles of apparel which he had upon him when first seen by Lieutenant Dickinson and Corporal Munger. The former states that he was one of the three persons "dressed in woman's attire," and had "a black mantle wrapped about his head, through the top of which could be seen the locks of his hair." Captain G. W. Lawton, Fourth Michigan cavalry, who publishes an account of the capture in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, 1865, states explicitly, upon the testimony of the officers present, that Davis, in addition to the full suit of Confederate gray, had on a lady's waterproof cloak, gathered at the waist, with a shawl drawn over the head, and carrying a tin pail."

Colonel Pritchard says in his official report that he received from Mrs. Davis, on board the steamer Clyde, off Fortress Monroe, "a waterproof cloak or robe," which was worn by Davis as a disguise, and which was identified by the men who saw it on him at the time of the capture. He secured the balance of the disguise the next day. It consisted of a shawl, which was identified in a similar manner by both Mrs. Davis and the men. From these circumstances there seems to be no doubt whatever that Davis sought safety in clothing himself in unprecedented garniture. Its highest peak, the Sugar Loaf, attains an altitude of nearly two thousand feet, and the *Morne du Diable* some thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. What is now a peninsula was once an island, but by the deposit of sand and mud a communication across its west end, separating it from the island of Haiti. This old quasi canal could easily be reopened, and the enterprise of our people would soon see to it that a pleasing incentive to action—a labor that must bring forth remunerative results. The soil is eminently fertile, and for its full development requires only the practical appliances and energy which are alike the distinguishing attributes of the people of the United States. The timber—suitable for shipbuilding and cabinet work—is abundant, and would of itself afford the basis of a most profitable trade. In addition to the above territory contains copper, gold and bituminous coal, and under proper management these products would yield to enterprising parties a ready and profitable return for their investments. Indeed, the resources of this new acquisition are so little understood as they are unknown, and they will remain hidden from the world until developed by that enterprise which is *par excellence*, the attribute of our nation. The bay is forty-three miles in length and with an average depth of eight miles in breadth, being eleven miles at its widest point. At its west end it receives the Yuna, the largest river of the republic. The noble bay of Samana forms one of the finest harbors in the world, and may be regarded as a most important maritime position with reference to the trade of the Gulf Stream. The population of the peninsula at this time is about 2,000.

The Return to Specie Payments.

The financial action of Congress, at its approaching session, is beginning to attract considerable attention, and the advocates of an increase of the volume of legal-tender currency on one hand, with those in favor of contraction and a gradual return to specie payments on the other, are having lively discussions on the subject. The New York *Tribune* says:—The old plan of paper dollars redeemable in gold at their place of issue, and the democratic idea of a paper dollar for all purposes, are again putting in their claims, and daily find new advocates. All the signs of the times are favorable to a steady return of specie payments, and the vast majority of the country down to Congress to put any restriction upon the Secretary's present power to retire the legal-tenders, but at a proper time does expect to see Congress enlarge it, and direct him to pay in gold every dollar. Upon the question of currency the annual message of the President and the report of Secretary McCulloch will be in harmony, and specie payment be declared the settled policy. These officials will probably restate their opinions so forcibly that, if Congress should indiscreetly attempt "financial reconstruction" in the direction of more irredeemable paper, the movement will be delayed at least by Executive interposition. All business will be harmed by retiring four millions of legal-tender per month out of the present mass of $361,000,000, cannot be closed up too soon, and all banks having more circulation than they can manage with gold at par should lose no time in getting it home.

Our Purchase from Denmark.

The Copenhagen telegram which affirms the oft-asserted, oft-denied purchase by the United States of the Danish possessions in the West Indies, may be accepted as substantially true. The three chief Islands, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. Jan or St. John, with the series of lesser islets appurtenant thereto, will probably soon pass under the dominion of the Republic, and the event will mark a new era in our political history. The acquisition of Russian America was a step in a familiar direction—that of territorial growth on the mainland of America. This is not a continental, but an insular annexation, and a planting of our flag in the Lesser Antilles at the entrance of the Caribbean Sea. The European press, from the organs of lesser islets appurtenant thereto, will probably soon pass under the dominion of the Republic, and the event will mark a new era in our political history. The acquisition of Russian America was a step in a familiar direction—that of territorial growth on the mainland of America. This is not a continental, but an insular annexation, and a planting of our flag in the Lesser Antilles at the entrance of the Caribbean Sea. The European press, from the organs of St. Petersburg and from St. Petersburg to Rome, have already spoken of this negotiation as an excellent bargain for the United States. It is likely to be received with equal favor here at home.

LOOKING FOR "COMPENSATION."—The rebels are already beginning to discount the "great reaction." The ex-slavemasters of Virginia and the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and other Southern States are preparing bills against the general Government, for the loss of those slaves, as soon as the "Democratic" party comes into power, which they expect will be next year. They calculate confidently on being paid out of the national treasury for them whenever their party gets into power.

VIRGINIA.

The Constitutional Convention to Meet December 3d---General Schofield's Order.

The following General Order was issued Saturday morning by General Schofield, commanding the First Military District: Headquarters First Military District of Virginia, Richmond, November 2d, 1867. At the election held in the State of Virginia on the 22d day of October, 1867, and the following days, for delegates to a State Convention, and to take the sense of the registered vote upon the question whether such Convention should be held for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union, 169,229 votes were cast upon the question of holding a Convention, of which number 107,342 were cast for a Convention and 61,887 against a Convention, the whole number of votes cast upon that question being a majority of 45,455. The whole number of registered voters in the State, and the number of votes cast for a Convention being a majority of all the votes cast upon that question, the Convention to meet on the third day of December, 1867, as provided by the act of the Congress of March 23d, 1867. The hall of the House of Delegates, in the city of Richmond, and ten o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, the third day of December, 1867, are designated as the place and time of the meeting of the Convention.

Then follows a list of delegates elected in the different cities, counties and districts of the State, who are notified to meet in Convention at the time and place above specified. The order concludes as follows:

Each delegate will be furnished with an official copy of this order, which will constitute his certificate of election.

The complexion of the Convention is as follows: Conservatives, thirty-five; Radicals, seventy. Of the latter, twenty-five are negroes.

The Samana Territory.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of Samana, St. Domingo, October 30, gives the following description of the lately acquired Samana territory. The American people are very little aware of the immense future importance of the recent purchase made by Mr. Secretary Seward. Samana, the peninsula, is a part of one of those gorgeous southern islands which is a *terra incognita* to a majority of the people of the States, and which must be visited to be fully appreciated. It is situated in latitude nineteen degrees and eighteen minutes north, and longitude sixty-nine degrees eight minutes west. The royal palm and the cocoa, and even the cactus (which Texas affords so abundantly), grow here in unsurpassed luxuriance. Its highest peak, the Sugar Loaf, attains an altitude of nearly two thousand feet, and the *Morne du Diable* some thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. What is now a peninsula was once an island, but by the deposit of sand and mud a communication across its west end, separating it from the island of Haiti. This old quasi canal could easily be reopened, and the enterprise of our people would soon see to it that a pleasing incentive to action—a labor that must bring forth remunerative results. The soil is eminently fertile, and for its full development requires only the practical appliances and energy which are alike the distinguishing attributes of the people of the United States. The timber—suitable for shipbuilding and cabinet work—is abundant, and would of itself afford the basis of a most profitable trade. In addition to the above territory contains copper, gold and bituminous coal, and under proper management these products would yield to enterprising parties a ready and profitable return for their investments. Indeed, the resources of this new acquisition are so little understood as they are unknown, and they will remain hidden from the world until developed by that enterprise which is *par excellence*, the attribute of our nation. The bay is forty-three miles in length and with an average depth of eight miles in breadth, being eleven miles at its widest point. At its west end it receives the Yuna, the largest river of the republic. The noble bay of Samana forms one of the finest harbors in the world, and may be regarded as a most important maritime position with reference to the trade of the Gulf Stream. The population of the peninsula at this time is about 2,000.

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Liability of Express Companies.

A case was recently tried in Brooklyn, in which an express company contested a claim of about two thousand dollars for the loss of a trunk and its contents. The defense set up was that on the back of the receipt given to the owner of the trunk it was stipulated that the company would not hold itself liable for any jewelry nor for any value above one hundred dollars. Such printed notice, it was contended, was a contract which, when accepted, bound the owner of property entrusted to their care. The Judge held that in the hurry of railroad travel it would be impossible for every person to read the printed matter on the back of such receipts before accepting them, and he therefore instructed the jury to bring in a verdict, which they did, for the full amount claimed. This will be looked upon by the traveling public as a very just decision. If it were otherwise it would be a profitable business for the employees of express companies to lose the trunks of travelers, very few of which contain as little as one hundred dollars' worth of wearing apparel and other necessaries. A lady's silk dress would almost reach that amount in value.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

The Pan Handle Road Sold for $1,960,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company the Purchasers.

Terms, Conditions and Account of the Sale.

Pursuant to a published notice, the Pan Handle route of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, formerly known as the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, was sold yesterday at auction at the Court House, in this city. The sale was made under the direction of Thomas McElrath, Trustee, under the authority and by virtue of a mortgage dated August 1st, 1856, which was declared to be a first lien by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The sale included the railroad proper, together with the lands, depots, grounds and buildings, situate between and at the terminal at this city and the boundary line of Virginia; also, all the tolls, issues, incomes and profits of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company derivable from the use of or travel on their road or any part thereof; also, all the cars, engines, locomotives, tenders, horses, or other things used in the business or management of the railroad; and, also, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the company in that portion of the road operated and run by them, through their lessees, in West Virginia, between the boundary line of Pennsylvania at the easterly end, and the Ohio river at the westerly end. The sale, however, did not include the railroad bridge that spans the Monongahela river at this city, or the iron bridge which crosses the Ohio river at Steubenville.

The road, as stated above, was exposed yesterday at public sale, by Capt. Harry B. Smithson, of the firm of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers. At noon, the time announced for the sale, a very large number of the leading railroad men and capitalists of this city, Philadelphia, New York, Ohio and other places, had assembled in the rotunda of the Court House. The District Court room was obtained, and more comfortable quarters for those in attendance secured. Captain Smithson then stated that the sale was about to commence, and that any notices to be given in reference to it would then be in place.

Theodore Cuyler, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the Solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, then read the advertisement of the sale, giving the order of the Supreme Court under which it was authorized, the description of the road, equipments, etc., which would be included in the purchase, and the place and time of sale.

After Mr. Cuyler had read the advertisement, he stated that the purchase would be made subject to a contract made on the 27th of April, 1865, between the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company and the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company. He then read the following as the terms upon which the sale would be made:

"Twenty-five thousand dollars of the purchase money shall be paid in cash, and the balance within thirty days thereafter. *Provided, however*, that if the purchaser shall pay, or procure payment of bonds and matured coupons, or either, secured by the aforesaid first mortgage, he and they may receipt to Thomas McElrath for the dividend of said balance of purchase money payable on said bonds and matured coupons, or either, the sum thus receipted for to be considered as paid in cash on account of the said purchase money; the said bonds or coupons to be delivered at the time of such receipt to the said Thomas McElrath, and to be returned by him to the holders after the dividend thus receipted for shall have been indorsed thereon; the accrued interest on the said coupons from the date of their maturity to be added to the principal in estimating the dividend payable thereon. In case the terms of the sale are not complied with by the bidder to whom the property is struck off, the deposit of the said bidder at the sale, who shall have signed the condition thereof, shall have the option of taking the property at his bid, upon paying or accounting in manner aforesaid for the amount thereof, within ten days after the expiration of the aforesaid twenty days from the day of sale. When the purchase money shall have been paid or receipted for, and the sale confirmed by the Court, the said Thomas McElrath will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a good and sufficient deed or deeds conveying the premises unto him or them in fee simple."

John H. Hampton, Esq., one of the solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, next read a paper giving notice to persons desirous of purchasing the road, that the Western Transportation Company had a right of way, real estate, and has other claims on this road to the amount of $76,079 27, which must be liquidated by the purchaser, and that the same compose the sum of $76,079 27 in addition to the hundred thous

TWENTY YEARS.

She nears the land—the boat that bore
My wand'ring boy again to me,
The sturdy rowers lend her whir,
And now each sunburnt hand I see
Among them all I mark with care
It is not that with which I part,
My wat-hful eyes are quick and dim,
It is the lapse of twenty years.

He left me when a little lad,
I kept his place so frank and glad,
I stroke one curling head this hour,
My son—turns across the main.
The stroke one not, but the blow that's dealt;
I can not hear the voice again,
Shall not pat the childish head.

Perhaps a grave I yet may find
Of boyhood in his look or tone;
A glance—an accent to remind
Me still of hopeful visions gone.
His mother's smile may greet me, when
We hold each other's hand in hand,
His mother's voice may echo then
A blessing from the spirit land.

The boat comes on; a minute more
She'll gladden pain the heart of me;
Who rises now to spring on shore?
Who waves his cap and cries "Hi he,
No more I look in wistful doubt,
As in the man the child appears;
His earnest face, his joyful shout,
Have bridged that lapse of twenty years.

PEN PICTURE OF GARIBALDI.

His Life and Battles, and His March on Rome in 1867.

George Alfred Townsend has published a pamphlet, entitled "The Life and Battles of Garibaldi, and his March on Rome, in 1867," in the style of which may be gathered from the following:

"GARIBALDI COTTAGE, STATEN ISLAND, October, 1867.

"Last summer I lived a little while beside the Narrows on this most beautiful island. For neighbors I had a colony of Italians, chatty, cheerful, hopeful people, who spoke scarcely intelligible English, and these inhabited some cottages a quarter of a mile back from the bay, where they made a self-amusing, anomalous community, so merry and innocent that I wished I could be their countryman to be admitted into their circle. They drank wines imported by themselves from Italy—good Capri and Marsala and Monte Pulciano—lived upon rare fare as they said done at home, and were surrounded by parrots, dogs and chickens.

"I sometimes went over to see them, and felt keenly the contrast of their light-heartedness with the anxious, overreaching, money-making nature of our Americans. They were all Republicans, and patriots to both their native and adopted lands, and it was among them that Garibaldi lived parts of years 1850–'51–'52.

"He was then a handsome, manly soul-smarting with wounds of body and heart, his wife buried in a mountain grave, his children orphans across the ocean, and his own sixteen years of hard battle for freedom in both worlds hardly accounted his brother. But he never mourned nor despaired, and all his record on Staten Island was of truthfulness, pleasantness and toil. Few knew him, but his face was remembered still among the Italians, with reverence and beauty, and the love that I had learned to bear him from some knowledge of his life made my daily evening walk a visit to the Italian colony.

"At the head of this colony was Signor Meucci, an elderly man of dignity and genius. He was an inventor and manufacturer, and his house was the home of the exile, to whom his factory gave employment. The house was a low frame dwelling in ground yard, with roofed sheds reaching up behind it. On the porch, of twilights, when the Italians sat smoking, I used to steal past, humoring the conceit that I heard the soft voice of the proscribed of freedom. They had letters from him often, and some of his earlier portraits, and he always wrote to M. Meucci as 'My dear old Boss.'

"So for the Italians across the bay, Seyler's Brewery, called now, by every body, 'The Garibaldi Brewery,' and in it the guest worked even with the long hospitality of his friend, molding candles and drawing wicks, but he was never regarded as less than an honored companion, and at noon he knocked off work and took to reading. The history and poetry of his ancient land were his relief, for he was a man of large, bold intelligence, and when the old love of the sea came back to him, now and then, he shipped upon a voyage, and lived close to the face of nature as next beloved to freedom's.

"I seemed to be Garibaldi and Lamar than this great man had once lived near my cottage. It is a disheartening neighborhood that has never been entered by great good presence. He made a feature of all the Staten Island houses. The ferryboats to town were haunted by him, wondered if I should not some time shake his hand.

"At last this good time came. It came at Brescia, when I saw him in the camp—by a childlike veteran, whose broad shoulder had tumbled thrones—and I walked into the magnetism of his eye with the bold word on my tongue of neighbor. His look and dignity he looked made me quite silent. I only shook his hand and felt that I had passed the great moment of my life."

As to Garibaldi's wife:

"In the city of Laguna he looked up at a window one day by chance, and met the gaze of a young girl. It made him alter the rule of his life, which was to know no wife but Italy and his children but her sons. He already beloved by this brave girl; and when he told her that his mission would not permit the quietness of a dreadle life, she answered that she could ride and fight at his side. Therefore they were married, and woman won in Anita a place in the fame of Garibaldi."

His first son's birth is thus told:

"It is sad to follow the brave devotion of this lion-hearted wife. She aimed the guns of his vessel, stood outlass in hand to repel boarders. Charged with the cavalry, and when the skirmishers, rode down the enemy with lance and lasso, and, after the combat, cooked and comforted, leading so a two-fold life. Menotti Garibaldi, her first son, was born at San Simon, Uruguay, on the 16th of September, 1840, in a mother fought in an action four days before his birth; and twelve days afterward the party of soldiers with whom she quartered were surprised and nearly all slain, so that she climbed upon a horse with her baby, and galloped into the forest. At this time Garibaldi had gone twenty miles to find food and clothing for the mother and child, swimming two rivers on the way. Of three months this future young Invader of the Roman territory was carried on horseback by his father, suspended in a hand-kerchief from Garibaldi's neck, and kept warm with his breath. Wild as this career may have been for a woman, it is like that of the Maids of Orleans and Saragossa. Freedom's necessities and love's nerved without unsexing her. All her life long she was held in almost superstitious regard."

One of Garibaldi's fights with the French for Rome in 1849, is thus sketched:

"The villa stood upon terraces; the lawn before it, full of busts, statues, summer houses, hedges and clumps of trees, was inclosed by strong walls that converged to one massive gate, on which cannon and musketry concluded a murderous and incessant fire. With his white poncho and plumed hat rendering him a target, Garibaldi led the Italian Legion and the Bersaglieri at a charge through the garden and up the broad walk. From every marble effigy a death's head almed; the orange trees dropped shells; every belvedere was full of French trailleurs; the great villa seemed a volcano, belching fire. His cloak and hat riddled with balls, he leaped the terraces, waving his sword, and cried, "Surrender!" From the great stairway, and the luxurious saloons the reply came like an earthquake. He was alone with a handful, and the flower of Italy lay dead in the garden walks. Beaten back to the gate the trumpet sounded again; again the lawn and the terraces were filled with dead. The third charge saw him on the stairs, immortal but alone. Now the Lombard legion advanced, with Henry Dandolo at its head, to give one hour of blood-shed and siege, his ancestor, Dandolo, of eight trumpets these two divisions climbed the stairs; every officer was slain at the cannon's mouth. Thrice again the assault was made, against fresh French forces, and Garibaldi's march into a vault. Now Garibaldi mounted at the head of his lancers, infantry behind him; the dying in the gardens saw in the broad daylight his waving plume darken upon the path, and cheered him as he galloped. He spared no blood, but the very choice grades of pure Saxony wool, such as double extra and above, are in no market, and not freely offered in current grades. But these are only wanted for special purposes, and aside from this quality, there is a large supply of wool, here and in all the Eastern markets, suitable for production of those styles of goods which enter into general consumption.

Sales of domestic for the week have been fair and large to some 3,500,000 lbs, at a range of 37@60c for fleece and 34@60c for the various grades of pulled. Included are 400,000 lbs double extra, 422; 1,000 lbs do, &c; 15,000 lbs No. 1 do, 42@c; 75,000 lbs double extra Pennsylvania and Ohio, at 42@43c; 100,000 lbs do, 44c; 4,000 lbs fine Michigan, 40c; 3,000 lbs medium to fine do, 40c; 4,000 lbs fine do, 43@44c; 3,000 lbs do, 45c; 2,000 lbs do, 46c; 4,000 lbs medium Wisconsin, 40c; 9,000 lbs fine unwashed western, 28@c; 3,000 lbs do, 27c; 11,000 lbs unwashed do, 28c; 2,000 lbs medium do, 30c; 4,000 lbs unwashed do, 30c; 7,000 lbs do, 33c; 1,000 lbs do, 36@37c; 1,200 lbs medium to coarse do, 35c; 1,400 lbs medium do, 39c; 3,000 lbs unwashed do, 42 @44c; 1,000 lbs do, 29@30c; medium lab washed, 40@ 43c; 1,000 lbs do, 41c; 2,000 lbs do, 40c; 60,000 lbs delaine selections, 42@43c; extra and double extra Canada, 43@44c; 5,000 lbs do, 45c; 3,000 lbs mohair, 21½c; 1,000 lbs do, 22c; 5,000 lbs do, 23c; 3,000 lbs mohair, 1,000 lbs do, 26c.

In pulled wool the sales have been small, including 3,500 lbs super, 36c; 2,000 lbs do, 37@c; 300 lbs lambs', 35c; 800 lbs super, 38c; 4,000 lbs do, 34c. In combing wool, sales 1,000 lbs western, 48c; 1,000 lbs do, 50c, and 2,000 lbs do, 50c.

ROPS.

In New York there is but a limited demand at about previous prices, for manila, at 30@35c. For new; older growths at 16@50c, and foreign at 40@ 45c. Prices current of hops in the New York market: New York State, common to fair, new, 35@45c ₱ lb; New York State, good to prime, new, 50@55c ₱ lb; New York State, choice to extra, new, 60@65c ₱ lb; Eastern, common to prime, new, 40@50c; choice to fancy do, 55@65c ₱ lb; Michigan, common to prime, new, 40@50c ₱ lb; Wisconsin, prime to fancy, new, 55@60c ₱ lb; Wyandling, 40 @45c; 30@40c ₱ lb; Old Olds, 10@30c ₱ lb; Canadian, choice to fancy, new, 50@60c ₱ lb. The business this week, Mr. Emmet Wells notices thus: "Transactions continue to be quite limited in this market, although the market shows increased firmness, the same being influenced by reports of the favorable news from the European markets. There has been more inquiry for low grades, which are extremely scarce. We closed our quotations one month last week @ ₱ lb, and now make a further reduction, quoting prime to choice and fancy at 50@ 55c ₱ lb, being now the outside cash price for the best. We are able to give more reliable quotations on New York and Western brands, Brewers' lots, for the reason that they are represented by a less number of grades and the quality of each grade runs more evenly. It should be remembered that the quotations given for low are cash—when credit or future delivery is given a higher price is to be obtained. Using the familiar term of the trade, we think the market is steady, with a firm bottom, and that it may be considered established, and will be maintained until there is a material change in the condition of the crop. The imports into New York for the week ending October 26, were 31 bales. Exports, 1,000 bales to Liverpool, 1,000 bales for British North American Colonies, 3 bales. Foreign Markets—Our special correspondent, Mr. Thos. Tudd & Co., write us from whose letter we take our weekly review of the English market, advise us of the following condition of that market up to October 19—'We have partly received from the trade no advance, but from our own letter to you, (5th inst.,) and a more healthy tone is observable. During the past week large transactions have taken place in both home and foreign hops, and an advance of from 7s@10s ₱ cwt has been freely obtained. In sympathy with this upward movement the Continental market, increasing the demand causing an advance varying from 5s@10s ₱ cwt.

Hat Sale.

At James H. Prentice's semi-weekly trade sale of hats at the Brooklyn warehouse, on Friday last, 590 cases were bid off at the following prices per piece: by the case: Wool hats, $1 50@$2 50; youths' fancy, $2 50@3 00; boys' plain, $1 50@2 25; children's plain, $1 00@2 75; $3 00@3 50. Cashmere—Men's plain, $10 00@27 75; men's fancy, $20 25@27 75; black beaver and beaver mixed, $27 25@31 00; black, brown and other brush, $25 25@32 50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Flour declining; superfine $6 50@6 90. Wheat dull; red $2 25@2 30. Corn dull; mixed $1 37½. Oats 90@97c.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 6th, 1867.

The demand for money to-day was heavy, but the market was too stringent to afford anything like an adequate supply. Balances are much reduced by heavy checking, and discount places are low in funds. The outside market is close, and it is difficult to negotiate paper at even the high rates ruling.

The New York *Bulletin* thinks that the protracted stringency in the discount market suggests the supposition that there is something in the present conduct of banking affairs which does not work harmoniously with the interests of the mercantile public. Never since the crisis of 1857 have merchants experienced such difficulties in procuring adequate discounts as at present. The recent failures have been brought about by this condition of things, and a large number of renewals of obligations has been reluctantly consented to solely for the purpose of tiding over the present period of embarrassment.

This is due in a general sense to the fact of the requirements of the West, for moving the crops, being unusually large. It may be also that the recent losses of some classes of merchants from the decline in the value of their goods has partially contributed to produce an indisposition to discount paper. But it is a notable fact that through all this derangement borrowers upon stocks have been able to procure money without difficulty: with so little difficulty, indeed, that the prices of stocks have advanced in the face of the stringency.

—The current quotations for Governments today in the New York market show a firmer tone and a slight advance in prices. The following are the closing prices as reported to Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co.:

U. S. 6s 1881	112
5-20s, 1862	108
" 1865	105½
" 1865, May and November	106½
" 1865, January and July, 1865	107
U. S. 10-40s	100
December Compounds, 1864	119
June 7-30s	105½
July 7-30s	105½
Gold	137½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107½

—At noon the report to Messrs. James T. Brady & Co. show lower figures than what the market closed at as given above:

Gold	137½
U. S. 6s 1881	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	105½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106½
10-40s	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	107½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1867	107½
June 7-30s	105½
July 7-30s	105½
December Compounds, 1864	119

—The Railway stock list is flat, and it is "nip" and "tug" with the brokers to make any show of business. There are not sufficient fluctuations to impart any life to operations. The following prices were current at noon to-day:

Michigan Southern	77¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	85¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	96
Erie	71¾
Chicago & Northwestern	47¾

—The money market at Cincinnati, the *Gazette* says, is characterized by a more important tone and demand for loans than usual. Bankers are unable to supply even their own depositors to the extent desired, and outside parties have to be refused. The customary rates of 86@10 per cent. between bankers and their depositors are still current; but money in the open market is worth and brings 12@18 per cent. on good securities. In addition to the local demand for money there is considerable currency being drawn to the country for moving the hog crop, and with the continuance of the present cold weather this will largely increase.

—At Chicago, the *Tribune* reports that there is a growing disposition on the part of the banks to give an impetus to the grain shipping interest, by curtailing discounts on grain paper and calling in loans made on property stored here. On two or three occasions at the close of last week loans were called in, and it was understood that such was the case this morning. We are glad to learn that this policy is beginning to realize the situation. There are in store to-day somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,400,000 bus. wheat, representing fully two and one-half millions of dollars, and it is time that the banks have advanced on it to the extent of more than two millions. Navigation will close in about two weeks, and unless some vigorous efforts are made to force it to the sea-board the banks will be obliged to carry large accumulations of the winter months, until the opening of navigation. In the meantime the hog crop will have to be moved from the interior to the packing houses in the city, packed, and afterwards shipped East, and this can not be done without the assistance of the banks. The longer they continue to carry the stock of wheat the more they will be able will they be to meet the wants of the packers, and other legitimate business operations. Some day a loud call will be made for money by parties who from the banks will be unable to get it, they will be compelled to spill a little grain. Such may happen when navigation is closed, and the result must be—a break down in the market. Now is the time for the banks to shut down and force the grain down to the sea-board. A month hence it may be done, but not with the same ease as at the present.

—The Burlington (Vermont) *Sentinel* says the following Vermont banks have published the notice required by "An act relating to the redemption of bank notes," approved November 21, 1866. Consequently they will not be liable to redeem their outstanding bills after one year from the time of the first publication of such notice. The time of redemption will expire as follows:

Battenkill, Dec. 15, 1867; Bradford, Dec. 15, 1867; Burlington, Dec. 4, 1867; Caledonia, Dec. 9, 1867; Lyndon, Dec. 15, 1867; Orange County, Dec. 31, 1867; Orleans, Dec. 14, 1867; Poultney, Jan. 1, 1868; Lamoille County, May 11, 1868; Farmers and Mechanics', Nov. 28, 1867; Waterbury, Dec. 20, 1867; Northfield, Dec. 29, 1867; Passumpsic, Dec. 1, 1867; Rutland County, Dec. 4, 1867; Stark, Aug. 1, 1868; Union, Jan. 12, 1868; White River, Dec. 10, 1867; Vermont, Dec. 20, 1867; Vergennes, Jan. 8, 1868; Woodstock, Jan. 22, 1868. The savings' banks have on deposit in this State $1,898,107 58. This is an increase from last year of $217,649 12.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 6, 1867. }

The general markets continue to drag, and are devoid of animation or excitement in any branch of trade, excepting flour, in which article there was some little buying. The demand for all other articles appears to be confined to the actual requirements necessary to supply immediate wants. Prices are without much change.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce, since our last, were as follows: Flour 795 bbls; apples 1,315 bbls; cheese 12 boxes; corn 600 sacks; wheat 1,686 sacks; barley 57 sacks; rye 1,945 sacks; oats 450 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts are large, and the market rather dull. We quote good and choice at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts extremely small. Prices range from 35 to 40c ₱ lb as to quality.

CHEESE—Very few coming in. Demand good at 24@ 26c ₱ dozen.

POTATOES—We quote choice Irish potatoes at $2 25 @2 40 ₱ bbl, and in sacks at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel. Sweets are ranging in price from $4 25@5 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Choice new beans are scarce and held at $3 ₱ @1 00 ₱ bush. The retail dealers are pretty well supplied with old beans, which they are retailing at a low figure.

CRANBERRIES—Prices range from $12 00@14 00 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CHESTNUTS—We quote at $7 50@8 00 ₱ bush.

HAY—Receipts in the Allegheny market large per country wagons, but in the Pittsburgh market small. We quote choice timothy at $20 00@25 00 ₱ ton. Common sells at $18 00 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halved, at 14c ₱ lb, and new apples at 9c ₱ lb.

BACON—Trade moderate at 14½@14½c for shoulders; 16@16½c for rib sides; 21@22c for plain sugar cured hams, and 23c for Cincinnati S. C. hams.

MESS PORK—We quote at $27 50@28 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote lard at 14c, for fierce, and 14½c for keg.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 12@1 15 ₱ gal, and No. 2 at 95c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Receipts small. We quote common at $8 00 @8 50 ₱ bbl.

BARLEY—We quote No. 1 spring at $1 30; No. 2 at $1 25, and fall at $1 35 ₱ bush.

OATS—Receipts light. We quote from first hands at 66@67c ₱ bush and from store at 68@72c ₱ bush. Oats are retailing as high as 75c ₱ bush in small lots from store.

RYE—We quote No. 1 rye at $1 50 ₱ bush.

CORN—We quote from first hands choice yellow shelled at $1 20, and new ear at 95c@$1 00 ₱ bush.

WHEAT—The receipts continue light. The millers are the only operators, and they pay $2 40@ 2 50 ₱ bush for red winter wheat, and $2 70 for white wheat.

FLOUR—The market to-day was active, buyers having an idea that prices are not going to any lower. There has been an advance in New York, and the sales, to-day, were large. Choice winter is quoted at $12 25@12 50; choice spring at $10 75 and medium at $10 50 ₱ bbl. We note sales of 400 bbls Jenkins's Lilly, to-day, at $12 25 ₱ bbl. Rye flour is quoted at $8 75 ₱ bbl and Buckwheat flour at $5 50 ₱ cwt, with a good demand for the latter. The City Mill prices are as follows:

	Barrels.	In Paper Sacks, ₱ bbl.	Retail, in bbls.
St Louis	$12 10	$12 80	$13 75
City Mills	12 50	13 00	14 00

Retail, white wheat, in sacks, $1 40, and red wheat flour $1 30 @ sack.

FEED—Mill prices for shorts, per hundred, wholesale, $1 60, and middlings $2 50 per hundred. The following are the Washington street mill prices: Corn meal, ₱ bushel, $1 35; chop corn and oats, ₱ hundred, $2 60; chop corn, ₱ hundred, $2 60, and corn bran, ₱ hundred, $1 50.

SEED—Demand and prices moderate. We quote clover seed at $8 50@9 00 ₱ bush, and timothy seed at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bush.

Groceries.

Business dull. Certain kinds of sugars have declined ¼c since our last report. Rice remains unchanged, with large stock of Carolina on the way. Coffee is weak and our quotations may be taken as outside figures, but the Eastern market is reported more active.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 38c; Laguayra, 27@ 28c; Rio, choice 28c; prime, 27c; good, 26@26c; roasting, 24c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@15c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, ——; Porto Rico, 75@ 85c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 90c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00 @1 05; fair to good, 60@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@ $1 80; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11¼@12c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 50@59c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $23; No. 1 Bay, do, $23; No. 2 Bay, do, $18; No. 3 large do, $12 50@13 00; Lake Herring, $3 75; White Fish, $6 75.

SODA—English Bicarb 10c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 80; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—Proctor & Gamble's Olive, 12c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Proctor & Gamble's Lye, $6 50@6 75.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble's extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 10.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 23c for full weight.

LIQUOR—Madras 90@$1 50; Manila 45@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, November 7, 1867. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was feverish. The sales made were large at a material decline in price. The bottom went clear out. Buyers were very shy; they had just small faith in the market. A number of the leading refineries that had sold for November delivery made their purchases in Philadelphia and filled their contracts in that way. In that way they will make more money than by forwarding East. The dispatches from the East were not very favorable. Oil City was dull and no buyers. In our own market we note the following sales: Crude—2,400 bbls bulk, November delivery, 93c; sales 4,000 bbls bulk, all year, S. O., 93c; 1,000 bbls, first water, 96c; sales 2,500 bbls, first water, 95c, and 5,000 bbls bulk, all the year, S. O., 93c; total sales 15,500 bbls.

REFINED OIL—The market was dull; sales were made at a pretty low figure. Antwerp dispatches reported sales at 43½ francs, the lowest figure reported for a long time. We note the following sales: 3,000 bbls S W, Philadelphia, B O, December, 27c; sales 3,000 bbls do November, 28½c; sales 500 bbls do November, 28c; sales 1,000 bbls do December, 28c; sales 1,000 bbls do S W, free on cars at works, 26½c; sales 2,000 bbls S W, Philadelphia, deliverable November and December, 28c; also 1,000 bbls, November and December, Philadelphia, 28c.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 6, 1867.

Crude dull and nominal at $3 06, delivered at Oil City, and $2 75@2 80 on Creek. Weather clear and pleasant. L.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, November 7, 1867. }

Pig Iron and Shipments.

The market, during the week, has undergone no particular change. The demand for certain descriptions was brisk, whilst others were neglected. Favorite brands of Forge iron were scarce, and as the producers of that description of iron is exactly equal to the consumptive demand, prices were firmly maintained. In regard to common and inferior irons, the demand was no so active. The supply was ample—but lying in forges, furnaces, and in some instances slight concessions were made in order to effect sales. The sales of the various descriptions were as follows: Anthracite, 707 tons; Bituminous coal smelted from L. S. ore, 1,060 tons; Charcoal, 405 tons; Coke, 200 tons; total, 2,372 tons, against 2,955 tons sold the previous week, a falling off amounting to 515 tons in pig iron. Blooms—sales this week, 80 tons; last week 120 tons, a falling off of 40 tons.

Anthracite.

4 tons	Neutral	$40 00—6 months.
120	" Josephine No. 3	42 00—cash.
100	" Grey Forge	42 00—6 months.
100	" Grey Forge	43 00—5 months.
20	" No. 1 Foundry	45 00—cash.
50	" Red Short Forge	42 00—cash.
20	" No. 2 Foundry	45 00—cash.
20	" No. 1 Foundry	44 00—6 months.
20	" Neutral Forge, extra	44 00—4 months.
100	" No. 1 Foundry	44 00—6 months.
50	" No. 2 Forge	40 00—6 months.
50	" No. 2 Foundry	42 00—6 months.
50	" No. 3 Foundry	44 00—4 months.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons	Mahoning Valley Forge, No. 1 round	$48 50—4 mos.
60 tons	Mahoning Valley Forge, No. 2 round	48 50—4 mos.
20 tons	Mahoning Valley Forge, No. 1 grade	45 50—5 mos.
30 tons	Grey Forge	42 00—4 mos.
10 tons	Grey Forge, extra	42 00—4 mos.
200 tons	Grey Forge, medium	40 00—4 mos.
160 tons	Forge, from Mahoning and L. S. ore	41 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

50 tons	Cold Blast	$46 00—4 mos.
25 tons	Foundry H. B.	55 00—4 mos.
25 tons	Foundry H. B.	50 00—4 mos.
200 tons	Allegheny Coke	$38 00—time.

Coke.

200 tons Allegheny Coke.....$38 00—time.

Blooms.

10 tons	No. 1 Juniata	$100 00—4 mos.
10 tons	No. 2 do	80 00—4 mos.
60 tons	Refined do	Private terms.
10 tons	No. 1 do	90 00—4 mos.

Iron Bars and Nails.

We note an improvement in the demand for iron and nails, as previous quotations, but still it cannot be said that activity is up to the anticipations of manufacturers. The depression in trade has been so long, and so severe, that anything like a restoration to its previous state of vigor and activity cannot be expected in a day. Some of the mills are running six not at present accumulating any great amount of stock, and should there be a general river rise, there would no doubt be a demand for all kinds of iron and nails, and we would leave the warehouses entirely bare of stock, and perhaps unable to supply the wants of the inner river trade.

We have the following report to insert: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company, held in Philadelphia on the 28th ultimo, Mr. S. N. Hartman, of Pittsburgh, was elected a member of the Board, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. Baldwin, Esq.

At the same meeting an assessment of $2 per share was called, payable on the 10th of November.

There has been considerable business during the week, in fact, a vast improvement in trade over that reported for some time past. Prices remain unchanged and will remain so at this time last year.

Copper, Spelter, &c.

Very little alteration has taken place in the copper and steel markets since our last report. Business generally continues inactive. Prices are unchanged.

The glass trade continues very dull, and some works appear to be almost destitute of orders. It seems to be settled upon by many manufacturers to close their works at an early day—perhaps in two or three weeks. Glass can now be bought in this city at a discount of from 45 to 55 per cent. off the regular card rates, for cash as to quantity wanted.

Lumber.

Trade continues fair, from yard, at unchanged prices.

Miscellaneous.

We have no change to note in the leather, hide and oil markets, but there is a moderate trade doing. In the cracker line there is no change to note, and only an extremely small business reported in any branch of trade.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, November 2, 1867. }

The dry goods trade is active and our jobbers are doing a thriving business. Prices are such that retailers need fear but little from shrinkage. It is asserted by the editor of the New York *Dry Goods Economist and Reporter*, that dry goods manufacturers are losing money, and in that paper, last week, quite a lengthy article is published bewailing the possible casualties to which calico printers and woolen manufacturers are subjected, and the argument states "Delaines are selling at a ruinous loss, and the mills must come to a stand still at once."

Now it is all very well to wish for all our citizens in the cotton manufacturing line, but to state that the great cotton manufacturers of New England are in danger of ruin is absurd. In another column of the same paper is a notice of the fact that Mr. Garner, the great print maker, was worth twelve millions. The princely fortunes of the Spragues is well known to the dry goods men, while James Little, of Boston, of the Pacific Delaine and Coburg reputation, has wealth difficult to estimate.

Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, have sold Lancaster prints during the last few years at one hundred per cent. profit. We therefore think that dry goods manufactures are in no need of sympathy concerning their financial condition, and the day of old prices is not by be considered fairly inaugurated.

We quote as below for to-day's prices. Many items are as cheap as ever, and the fearful risk of declines to which dealers were exposed during the last four years are now among the things of the past.

Merrimac D	16	American	12
MerrimacW	13½	Amoskeag	11½
Cocheco	13	Manchester	11½
Pacific	12	Mourning	12
Garner's	13	Allen Robes	12
Gray	12½	Allen Saunders	12½
Hanwell	12½	Gloucester	12½
Manchester	11½	Merriman & Co.	12
Lonsdale	13½	Union	11½
Lonsdale, cambric	15	Wamsutta	15
Lancaster	12½	Columbia	11
Richmond	12½		

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	15	Glasgow	15
Lancaster	18	Ronnoke	13½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Anchor	15½	Park	12½
Eagle	15½	World Wide	10
Franklin	14½	Pioneer	13½
Granitville	14½	Patterson	12½
Indian Head	13½	Ticonic	13½
Magnolia	12½	Lacoutis O	14
Chester	13½	Penn Mill 4-4	16
Pocahontas	13½	Shirting	15½

BLEACHED GOODS.

Lonsdale	22½	Blackstone D	16
Chapman Fine	20	Cluster	12½
Comfort	20	Forest	12½
Canonicus	20	Providence	12½
Chapman X	17	Worcester	15
Hillsdale	17		

DELAINES.

Manchester, new	18	F. & M. Cassimere	40
Pacific, new	18	A. & F. Cassimere	40
Hamilton	18	Jeans	20@37½
All Wool	30@50	Cotton yarn	40@45

GRAIN SACKS.

Penn Mill, seamless 2	bush bags		50
Penn Mill, seamless 3	bush bags		57½
Penn Mill, seamless 3	bush bags		65

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that trade is in a lifeless condition. Very few orders were received, and the business of the week was confined to speculative movements were kept in check by the stringency of the money market and the unsettled feeling regarding the future. The low stage of water in the river and the high rate of freight have also had a tendency to stiffen the Southern trade, but advices from above to-day report a rise in the upper rivers, and this will be sufficient to lead to at least a partial resumption of navigation at this point.

Hogs—The receipts were small—5,144 for the week, barely sufficient for the wants of the butchers, though a few contract hogs were received. There were two favorable days for killing and the slaughtering was improved this advantage and cleared their pens. The weather has since moderated and is now too warm to kill with safety. $6 00@5 50 gross are the asking prices. Very few contracts have been made, buyers and sellers seeming apart in their views. Green Meats—Are lower, and but little disposition to buy, as there is too much risk attending the curing at the present temperature. Sales were made on Wednesday and Thursday at 7c, 9c, 12@12½c for shoulders, sides and hams. Lard is freely offered to-day at these prices without buyers.

Mess Pork—Declined to $19 50 for city packed, but this attracted the attention of buyers, and all to be had at this rate was taken, holders to-day generally asking 25c with free buyers at the close at $19 75. The stock in New York to-day was 57,400 bbls against 62,757 bbls October 1st, showing a reduction of 15,357 bbls since October 1st. While the present price is low, yet the indisposition is manifested to buy for future delivery.

Lard—Declined to 12½c for city kettled, but holders now ask 13c more. Nothing doing in new lard, few neglected at 12½c.

Bulk Meats—The stock of sides is exhausted. The few shoulders in market can be bought at 12c, but there seems to be no disposition to buy.

Bacon—The stock is light, but the desire of part of the packers to close out their remnants has led to concessions, and prices were irregular. Shoulders sold as low as 13c for small lots, but holders of moderately round lots refuse to sell at present, believing that all the bacon here will be wanted before new can be made. Clear ribs are held at 16c, and clear at 17c. Summer cured sugar cured hams 22c, canvassed and packed.

IRON.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pig Iron continues dull and prices are weak and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $48; No. 2 at $39@40, and forge at $36@38 ₱ ton. Manufactured iron is dull and rates lower.

NEW YORK.

The *Commercial List* reports the demand for Pig at present quiet and considerable receipts of Scotch tend to depress the market, which is unsettled and rather lower. Sales of Scotch at $40 100 tons Glengarnock at $40 50; 100 do Lang on pier $40, ship; 50 do Coltness, on private terms, and 200 do same brand, before arrival, $41, cash. No. 1 Amoskeag can though not plenty, cannot be quoted over $42@ 43, the latter price for Extra, and No. 2 and No. 3 do, which is scarce, $38@39; 100 tons No. 2 Pt sold at the lower rate; and 1,000 do Glendon Forge, at Elizabethport, on terms we did not learn. Of other kinds, we only notice 400 tons old English Rails at a price not made public. Bar, from store, is selling in lots at $90 ₱ ton.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Pig is dull and there is a steadily accumulating on the landing. We quote a decline in mill and foundry with no change in car wheel. Hot blast mill $42@45; do do foundry $45@48; car-wheel at $62. Sales in a small way to the mills include 15 tons Center at $46 cash.

Receipts for the week 250 tons. Shipments none.

Bar iron is in moderate demand with a dull tendency to a decline. We quote at $90.

Nails are active at $8 50 for 10d.

Center Furnace sold yesterday at $46,000: W. D. Kelly was the purchaser.

The mills are all running full turn, except the Belfont, which is partially idle for want of ore.—*Journal.*

PORT-SMOUTH, OHIO.

Since our last weekly report there has been received by rail 950 tons of pig iron, as follows: From Buckeye Furnace 30 tons, Gallits 10, Cumbria 10, Washington 100, Hunnewell 100, Kentucky 100, Allegheny Iron and Coal Company 100, Scioto 50, and Jackson 10; against 225 tons shipped by river on flat boats. The meager shipments being the result of low water—indeed we hear of no stages of water in the Ohio river all the way to Pittsburgh and other points. We quote as follows:

Hot blast foundry	$46@48
Cold blast car wheel	63
Hot blast mill	42@45
Cold blast mill	45@48
Bar iron	90
Nails	8 50

Fifty per cent. discount on Carriage and Tire Bolts from Jobbing list.

Tyres from Buck next, per doz.....$16 00

Do Harrington's patent.....$6 00 to 10 00

Hot pressed nuts, ₱ lb.....10c

Do Harrington's patent, ₱ lb.....12c

Prices subject to the usual discount.

Barge bolts, ₱ lb.....8½ to 10c

Spikes, ₱

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
To clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

The question as to the degree of punishment which a teacher may rightfully inflict upon a pupil, was brought before Judge STOWE, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday. Mr. ABRAHAM DICKSON, of the Second Ward, Allegheny, had charged Mr. E. M. STILL, Principal of the Public Schools in that Ward, with having brutally beaten his child, WILLIAM DICKSON, aged about ten years. The offense alleged was assault and battery. The facts elicited on the trial were substantially these: The boy had been called, with others, to exercise in figures upon the blackboard—fixing periods to certain numbers. WILLIE had failed in his attempt, and the class was told to instruct him how to proceed. He then fixed the periods correctly, and was ordered by the Principal to rub out the figures, write them over again, and fix the periods. The figures were written, but the boy hesitated, and did not proceed with the exercise. The teacher then seized him by the neck, bent his head down to his knees, and whipped him with a rattan over the back. In the seizure by the neck, and bending of the body forward, several buttons were torn from the boy's coat, and his shirt collar was torn open. In the evening of the same day, Mr. DICKSON took his son to the house of Captain H. M. DUNLAP, one of the directors of the school, and exhibited the marks of the whipping. It did not appear that the punishment was very severe, although the back exhibited a number of red marks, extending six or seven inches in length. The rattan was in evidence, and was of the kind that are sometimes used in schools. After the testimony was heard, the case was submitted, without argument, by the counsel. Judge STOWE, in charging the jury, stated that it was the duty of the boy to submit to the directions of the teacher, so far as he had capacity to understand them, and if a spirit of insubordination was manifested, the teacher had a right to inflict punishment. There was a sentiment gaining ground in the community, that all corporal punishment in schools was illegal, and that moral suasion only should be used. To this doctrine the Court could not subscribe, for the reason that, if carried out, our schools would soon become disorganized, and their usefulness impaired. His directions to the jury, in this case, were summed up as follows: "A teacher, in inflicting corporal punishment upon a pupil, must exercise reasonable judgment and discretion, and must in no case go beyond the limit of moderate castigation, either in degree or mode, and within that limitation must be governed as to the manner and severity of the punishment by the nature of the offense, and size and apparent powers of endurance of the pupil." The jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict of "not guilty," and divided the costs between the prosecutor and the *defendant*.

The subject of corporal punishment in schools is one of great importance, and is not as well understood as it should be. If it be granted that the teacher bears to the pupil the same relation which a parent sustains to his child, the legal right to inflict punishment follows as a necessary consequence. The great difficulty is, to fix the line where reasonable and moderate chastisement ceases, and unnecessary and brutal treatment begins. There are many questions entering into the subject of corporal punishment that we do not propose here to discuss, among which are, the nature of the offense, the frequency of its repetition, the degree of resistance, etc. It does not appear that WILLIE DICKSON'S offense was a grave one. He exhibited, to the mind of the teacher, the spirit of insubordination in not doing what he had done once or twice and had been told to do again. Did this justify Mr. STILL, a strong, athletic man, in seizing a tender lad of ten by the nape of the neck, or by the collar, and jerking him with such violence as to rip the buttons off his coat and shirt? Grant that the offense was one calling for punishment; did not the teacher "go beyond the limit of moderate castigation" in "mode," if not in degree? We *think* he did. One of the little boys examined for the prosecution hit the truth when he said, "Mr. STILL got angry." The pupil got stubborn and the teacher became angry. Both were in fault. The castigation was administered in the heat of blood, under the impulse of anger, and therefore was improper. The teacher or parent who strikes a child when his anger is aroused, uses the rod to gratify his passion, and not to convince the child that the whipping is solely for its benefit. Here is where teachers and parents alike fail in making the rod subserve its best purposes. In carrying out the injunction, "spare not the rod," they should remember that the highest good of the child is involved, and not the gratification of an evil passion. Children are quick to perceive the distinction. Blows given them in anger beget a spirit of resentment and revenge, and can secure nothing but a compliance through fear—a mere submission to brute force—while punishment rightly administered, in the proper spirit, showing the discharge of a painful but necessary duty, convinces the child that the chastisement is meant for its good, and love, respect and obedience follow.

We make these remarks because we would not have any teacher in our public schools draw an improper inference from the verdict in this case. The law, as laid down by the learned judge, is doubtless correct; and it will be seen that there is a limit, both to the degree and manner of punishment which a teacher may inflict upon a pupil. The manner is just as important as the degree, and we can readily understand why the jury imposed one-half the costs upon the defendant in this case. It must at least be taken as a rebuke of his manner of inflicting punishment. We hope no teacher will follow the example, or conclude that the jury justified Mr. STILL in all he did, in finding a verdict of not guilty. The law, as given by the Court, should be carefully studied by teachers, as it contains a great deal more than will appear upon a casual reading. The first point laid down is, that the teacher must exercise "reasonable judgment and discretion," which we contend cannot be done while anger sways the mind. The judgment is dethroned by this passion, and reason and discretion cannot be rightly exercised under its influence. But the intelligent teacher will analyze the points for himself, and make such application as will best suit his individual case. We may remark, in conclusion, that, while we would not be understood as encouraging a spirit of litigation, we think Mr. DICKSON had a good cause for complaint, and that his motive in bringing the suit was a proper and commendable one. It is right that parents should know just where they stand on this question, and what is the duty of teachers in dealing with pupils.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The laws regulating the assessment of taxes in this State have been so loosely enforced that they are now but little regarded. The statutes have been virtually set aside, and custom has established quite a different mode of proceeding. The fact that the triennial assessments have to be made this fall, affords occasion to refer to the difference which exists between the law on the subject, and the custom which has prevailed for the last twenty-years. No point will better indicate the necessity of a change in the law than this. We have heard a good deal, of late years, in regard to the arbitrary manner in which assessments have been made, and the importance of having a law which shall provide for the assessment of all property, real and personal, at its actual cash value. Strange as it may appear to some persons, this is just what the law requires. The difficulty is that the law has not been enforced. The assessors, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe to an oath to the effect that "they will use their utmost diligence and ability to discover and ascertain all the property, real and personal, within their respective districts, and take an accurate account of the same, and that they will justly and honestly, to the best of their judgment, assess and value every separate lot, piece or tract of land, with the improvements thereon, and all personal property made taxable by law, at the rate or price which they shall, after due examination and consideration, believe the same would sell for, if sold singly and separately at a *bona fide* sale, after full public notice; and that they will rate all offices and posts of profits, trades and occupations, at what they shall believe to be the actual yearly income arising therefrom, and that they will perform their duties as assessors with honesty and fidelity, according to the laws of this Commonwealth, without fear, favor or affection, hatred, malice or ill will." This is the form of oath to which those making the triennial assessments have to subscribe, and it contains an epitome of their duties, very clearly and distinctly set forth. But, as we have already remarked, the law has become obsolete, and custom has made quite a different law. When the assessors subscribe to this oath, they do so with a sort of mental reservation—knowing and understanding that they are not to be held to its binding terms, but are merely expected to do as their predecessors have done for many years past. In other words, that they are to assess without regard to any particular rule as to valuation. Three years ago, if we remember correctly, certain parties in Allegheny county, got up a circular, setting forth the provisions of the law in regard to assessments, and threatening the assessors with criminal prosecution if they did not strictly comply with its terms. The triennial assessments were then being made, and the assessors in Crescent township, fearing that the threats might be executed, made their assessments as nearly as possible on the cash value basis. There was great excitement over this result, and when the return was made to the Commissioners they were besought on all hands to reduce the assessments. The transcribers were finally ordered by the Commissioners to cut the returns down fifty per cent., and in addition to this wholesale reduction, there were many special abatements allowed. The effect of running up the assessments in a single district would have been to fasten upon the taxpayers a most onerous burden, out of all proportion to the amounts paid in the other districts, hence the action of the Commissioners. It will be seen, from this circumstance, that it would be wrong for any of those, now about to make the triennial assessments, to depart from the present system; for, unequal and unjust as it has become, it would be unwise to disturb it until a better plan shall have been matured. To attempt to carry out the law, in special localities, would be worse than useless, as the Commissioners would very properly exercise their power of revision for the relief of those who were likely to be injured. But the fact is apparent that the entire system of making assessments is illegal and inequitable, and ought to be remodeled at the earliest practicable day.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT IN POLITICS DENIED AND PRONOUNCED DANGEROUS.

The Pittsburgh *Catholic*—somewhat out of its sphere as a religious paper—undertakes to prove that a person has no right to exercise his own judgment on the affairs of civil government. It says that private judgment "is utterly incompatible with any government, civil or ecclesiastical," that "it would destroy the best form of government that ever was established on a basis of justice and liberty," that "it necessarily leads to the destruction of government."

The illustrations of this extraordinary discovery in politics are as curious as itself. Private judgment, according to the *Catholic*, inevitably produces civil strifes, and hence it is blamed as the cause of our late rebellion war. But, strangely enough, in the same breath it is equally blamed for bringing about the peace with England in 1815, "New England"—we quote the *Catholic*—"that hot-bed of isms, shams and blasphemies," being opposed to the war. To the same dreadful power of private judgment is attributed the anti-slavery movement and the opposition in the North to the Fugitive Slave Law, which last the *Catholic* pronounces to have been a necessary and constitutional law.

But the greatest logical feat of the article is achieved on the hypothesis of conflict between a law of civil government and the conscience, or private judgment, of the individual citizen. In one place, the declaration is made that "if each man had the right of private judgment, they (he) could not be bound in conscience to obey the government." In another sentence it is affirmed that disobedience is right "in the case of every human enactment that commands what the law of God prohibits." And here, to solve the palpable inconsistency, the question is asked, "But who is to decide whether a special law or enactment is or is not repugnant to the Divine law?" The *Catholic* leaves this question without a formal answer. But the entire drift of the article shows that this and other questions of politics are to be decided by the same authority that decides religious subjects for the Catholic Church.

Private judgment in political subjects is, therefore, regarded as a horrible thing. The individual citizen must call on somebody beside himself to form his political opinions, to tell him what government measures to approve and what to condemn, to direct him which party to join and whom to vote for. He must exercise no judgment of his own on any of these matters. On this ground it is easy to see how intelligence can be entirely dispensed with in politics. But we imagine the Quixotic tilt of the *Catholic* will not avail much against the universally received doctrine of our country from the days of WASHINGTON, that the safety of Republican government rests on the intelligence of the people. Hence and here come into requisition and use our schools, our political meetings, our newspapers, for the purpose of increasing intelligence among all classes of citizens and of enlightening and directing their private judgment in relation to the affairs of civil government.

To show that we have not misunderstood nor misrepresented the extraordinary sentiments of the *Catholic* on political matters, we quote the concluding sentences of the two column article which contain the essence of the whole.

"Private judgment, as adopted by the Protestants, has destroyed the Church for them as an authoritative body. Transferred to civil matters, it would quickly put an end to the State, abolish all civil authority, and establish the reign of lawlessness and anarchy.

"It is a principle of disorder, division and destruction; it has made that portion of Christ ndom (if the expression be allowed) which adopt it, an assemblage nation of the grossest, self-contradictory, and absurd beliefs, so that they who know Christianity only through this medium, contemn it; and the same principle in politics would destroy the best form of government that ever was established on a basis of justice and liberty."

HOW TO DEAL WITH IT.

There has been a world of talk on the subject of legislative and official corruption. If the evil has been as widespread as the allegation, the case is bad enough, for the charge has been made and reiterated in more States than one. But under the regimen of mere talk, however plain and emphatic it may have been, the evil has seemed to increase and prosper, and the real delinquents, hoping to escape detection under cover of the loose and indiscriminate charges made against their class in general, have become more bold and shameless in their perfidy. Whatever is spoken or written on the subject has come to be regarded as mere party objurgation, to which not much weight is to be attached.

The right method has, however, been hit upon, at last, for correcting official corruption; that is, by bringing persons accused of it directly before courts of justice. This method will be effective, if resolutely pursued. It will answer in Pennsylvania, as well as elsewhere. Courts will treat this crime against public morals and public safety, as they do other crimes. An unscrupulous legislator, or a corrupt official, who might face the general talk without a blush either of shame or fear, would not like to be confronted by testimony and the verdict of a jury, with a certainty in case of conviction of suffering punishment as a criminal.

It is of immense importance to every State and nation, that its public functionaries in every department should be, at least, honest men in their official positions. The effect on the moral tone of the country must be disastrous, if official corruption is allowed to prevail. And it is due to men of integrity, in public office, that the exceptional cases of corruption should be dealt with by the hand of justice. It is a wrong to such men, to make them sharers in the shame by general and indiscriminate objurgations about the class. It is also a detriment to public morals, by lowering the popular reverence for the laws. And, as we have before intimated, it encourages the corrupt individual to hope for impunity, since innocence and guilt share alike in the general charges. A trial, in court, would set this right, and the odium would rest on the guilty head alone. Let charges of corruption in the Legislature be made to the Grand Jury, by all means. It is the shortest way to stop corruption.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The information given some days ago through the press, has been officially communicated to the President, that treaties of peace have been made with several of the Indian tribes of the far West. The cessation of hostilities will be the result, so far as these tribes are concerned, and as they are among the most powerful and influential of those engaged of late in warlike demonstrations on our frontier, it is most probable that the rest will also succumb, and that the depredations on property and the hindrance of railroad work and the destruction of life will cease.

The payment of annuities to the tribes and their location on reservations are the prominent conditions of the treaties. It is said that people in Kansas are not pleased with these treaties, and especially with the location of the Indians on reserved lands within the borders of that State. The extermination policy that has been broached and favored by some of the people on the frontier, has met with little approbation elsewhere. And it is a matter of interest to all the tax paying people to have as little loss and expense incurred as possible. The termination of the contest will therefore be likely to have the approval of the great majority of the people, since the prosecution of the war has been, and must have continued to be, exceedingly expensive. The cost of annuities will be but a trifle in comparison.

Whatever abuses and fraudulent practices may continue to surround the Department of Indian affairs, one thing is insured by these treaties, that on isolated reservations segregated from each other, the savage tribes can do comparatively little in the way of forming alliances and carrying on wars. Their maintenance as nations, in the midst of our own, which has been the policy of the Government hitherto, may well be regarded as of doubtful propriety, and be commended to Congress as a subject worthy of reconsideration. But whether the old policy shall be continued or changed, it will be, whether in view of cost or humanity, a matter of congratulation that the era of Indian wars is probably drawing to a close, and that these recent treaties promise to hasten its conclusion.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE BASED ON INTELLIGENCE.

Since the revision of the suffrage laws in the several States and the proposition to do it by Congress have come to be discussed, the principle of impartial suffrage based on intelligence has found many advocates. There is no doubting that it is the only plan that will stand scrutiny, for no one has yet been found who can give a reason why a man qualified by residence, intelligence and understanding should not vote, or why he who has not those qualifications should. The color of the skin is no more a test of fitness than the color of the hair. Every man who comes within the law as to residence and possesses the proper understanding should vote. But no man thus deficient, whatever his color, should be permitted to approach the ballot box. As has been very forcibly said, an ignorant voter is a peril, a peril, we will say, that in time will constitute the chief danger to the Republic.

Among the prominent men who have spoken in favor of impartial suffrage based on intelligence, is the Hon. J. W. PATTERSON, United States Senator from New Hampshire. This gentleman lectured in Boston on Wednesday evening, October 30, upon "Revolutions, the Steps of Progress." Of this lecture a report says:

"In the course of his remarks he said that the constituency of the South forced to give the final ballot to the negroes, as the only alternative of keeping a standing army in each county of the South, was also a strong advocate of impartial suffrage he said he did not favor manhood suffrage, except through manhood education. It might be right in Utah, but it would not do for California with her ninety thousand Chinamen, and the Territories with large exercised by Indians or Aztecs, and he believed that the man who is to help govern the nation should have intelligence in order to properly discharge the duties vested in his suffrage. The ballot is the bulwark of self-government, and the ballot should be protected by intelligence. Were we assured of a judicious annexation of territory in the future, and that education could keep pace with the increase of population, no danger need be apprehended from manhood suffrage. But the question of manhood suffrage had better be left to the several States than be provided for in every State by act of Congress, or by Constitutional Amendment. A government in no less republican in form without manhood suffrage, and a democracy is not republican in form that provides class restrictions for the ballot box. There is no more thorough reconstruction of our Government until free speech and impartial liberty prevail in all parts of our country."

The great body of the Republicans in the North have read, with disapproval we doubt not, and perhaps with some degree of apprehension, the extreme utterances of such men as HUNNICUTT, who have gained leading positions and great power over the negro population in the South. There can be no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the danger which menaces reconstruction proceeds not a little from the fact unwise leaders possess so much power. It cannot be doubted that the Constitution which HUNNICUTT would make would not cause the speediest restoration of Virginia. And yet HUNNICUTT is more nearly the supreme man than any other in Virginia to-day. He is far from being the bad man his enemies say he is. He has done great service; but he has reached a point where wisdom, great discretion, consummate prudence and a high order of statesmanship are needed. They can do nothing in the South injurious or unwise that will not react on the Republican party throughout the country—and hinder reconstruction. By the negative action of the Southern whites the negroes have almost undisputed power. The anomaly is extraordinary, and confers on the future a new, and, if possible, deeper interest than has yet been felt concerning reconstruction. Every influence, therefore, that can be exerted to the end that the power thus lodged shall not be unwisely used, should be put forth. The present moment, with the newly enfranchised population in the South, is the moment of opportunity and danger.

The Secretary of War has issued an order raising the standard of qualification for appointment to the army to what it was before the war, which will require proficiency in several branches of higher mathematics, including plain and solid geometry, logarythms, &c. A more thorough examination is also required. The result of which will be a diminution in the number of applications.

So says a Washington dispatch. It is by raising and keeping up "the standard of qualification for appointments" in the army that the character and efficiency of that branch of the service are maintained. But in no other, except the navy, are qualifications and fitness inquired into. Political services, personal and party favoritism, constitute "the standard of qualification for appointments." No examination whatever, preliminary to appointment, is made; and it is almost an unheard of thing that an application is rejected or an officer dismissed for the lack of qualification. Dismissals are sometimes made after an appointee has proved himself a thief, but it is to be feared that not one half of the thieves are found out, or dismissed if they are. In every branch of the service, particularly the revenue, a rigid preliminary examination into the antecedents and qualifications of every applicant should be made, to the end that those only of the most undoubted character for honesty and no less undoubted capacity to discharge intelligently and promptly every duty of the station sought after, should be appointed. We earnestly suggest that a revision of the mode of filling the offices within the gift of the Government, especially in connection with the collection of the revenue, be made; so that no person can obtain a position who cannot stand an examination by a competent board charged with the duty of ascertaining his qualifications and fitness, in every respect, to hold the office applied for.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S recommendation of a day of National Thanksgiving appears to have met with a cordial reception and response in many of the States, and will probably be recognized in many more. Governor GEARY has issued his proclamation, calling on the people of this Commonwealth to observe the day, the 28th inst., in public acts of prayer and thanksgiving. In doing so, he reminds them of the many tokens of the divine goodness, which call for such acknowledgments from the people. The reception of providential favors, political and material, personal and public, has a becoming counterpart in the grateful recognition of the source whence they come. And the rendering of thanks, from sincere hearts, to the Giver of all good, enhances the appreciation and enjoyment of the blessings received. The concurrence of a great people, by common consent, in this office of gratitude can be contemplated only with satisfaction. It is a common ground in which all can meet and participate. Diversity of sentiment and difference of party or sect do not hinder the recognition of Providential goodness or of obligation to respond to it with hearty thanksgiving.

IT IS probable that Lord STANLEY, in selecting Mr. THORNTON to represent the English government at Washington, after all did as well as he could. The fact is, he was short of material, first-class men for such positions being not much more plenty in England than in this country. THORNTON, they say, is a man of clever ability, and could wear a title if he would; and his selection, it is probable, was made in reference more to his known qualities, and the questions he will have to deal with, than his recognized standing and length of experience. How well Lord STANLEY has judged in making the selection, is a point of considerable dispute; but there is no dispute, for once, on the English side, that no third, or even second rate man, should be sent to Washington,—not so much, however, on account of the rank they are disposed to give to that mission—for England has always rated Washington at a low figure—as the character of the questions that will engage diplomatic attention. Whether Mr. THORNTON is a fit or an unfit man concerns us least; and whether he wears a title or is plain Mister will make not a particle of difference.

WE don't believe that the late rebel leaders are over-friendly. Nor would we trust them again in any position. But we see no necessity for inventing storiesa bout them, or doing anything to increase the uncertainty which surrounds our affairs. This we say with particular reference to the cock-and-bull stories with which Colonel FORNEY is continually regaling his readers and endeavoring to impose on the public. The last was that certain ex-rebel leaders, among them ROBERT TOOMBS, had congregated in Canada, waiting for the moment favorable for making a descent upon the United States, and "establish the South ern Confederacy." The Augusta, Georgia, *Chronicle*, of October 24th, after copying the letter in full, declares that "General ROBERT TOOMBS has been at his home in Wilkes for nearly, or quite six months past, quietly attending to the duties of his profession," and hence has not "recently conversed at Toronto" with the informant of "the distinguished citizen," from whom the excitable Colonel FORNEY pretends to have obtained his information.

As yet no solution of the Italian problem is found in the cable dispatches. The impression they convey is that GARIBALDI'S present attempt will fail, and that, as a consequence, the people of Italy will become more revolutionary and republicanized than ever, and that France, in protecting the Pope and Rome, will get on its hands a much greater job. VICTOR EMANUEL, by not improving the opportunity of the present moment, is likely to be the first that will be disposed of by the revolution to follow the failure of GARIBALDI—a failure for which the incompetent King will be chiefly responsible. If the account of the numbers and undisciplined condition of GARIBALDI'S forces is correct, not much should be expected from them, especially in a conflict with French soldiers. On the whole, present appearances do not favor the idea that Rome is to be given to Italy at once. But the arm—though it is the Emperor's—will not prove adequate to impose obedience to his will when the storm that he is now provoking bursts upon him.

THE typhoid fever which has assumed an epidemic character in Yale College, New Haven, is attributed by some to the excess of shade trees in the city and around the college buildings and the decay of their foliage under the influence of autumnal frosts. The stately elms of that seat of learning have been much admired, and we hope their connection with the prevailing disease will be well established by professional science before any municipal decree shall let loose the woodman's ax against them. Let sanitary inspections be directed to the condition of rooms, as to cleanliness and ventilation, to the separation of dormitories from study rooms, to the healthful exercise of students, to the prevalence of tobacco smoking, to the *cuisine* of college boarding houses, to the clearing away of the fallen leaves before the stately and beautiful academic groves are convicted of morbific influence and doomed to die by vandal blows.

THE Paris *Liberte* says that the Pontifical Government has caused several GARIBALDIAN prisoners to be shot. In contrast to this barbarism, it is reported in our cable dispatches that a court martial of the GARIBALDIAN army has condemned to be shot eight of its men for the crime of thieving. This appears to be severe discipline, but it shows a higher condition of moral feeling in the revolutionary army than that which prevails in the Government which they oppose. And it proves that the mass of the followers of GARIBALDI are not bandits bent on plunder and rapine, as they have been represented. Whatever may be their fate, or that of their enterprise, they have shown themselves to be actuated thus far by patriotic purposes.

THERE appears to be an unusual quiescence in political affairs at the capital. The Executive and Cabinet functionaries are busy in getting ready their reports. The customary crowd of besiegers seeking for office or information is kept at bay. Correspondents are puzzled to make out their sensation letters. Even those, like our own, who eschew conjectures and inventions, and confine themselves to authentic information and facts, have not much to communicate. All this is hopeful and cheering. Things have not put on so agreeable an appearance for a long time, at the capital, as they present just now. They foreshadow an auspicious opening of Congress, less than a month hence.

IN Ohio of the votes cast on the question of equal suffrage there was a majority against the amendment of 38,353. Adding to this the blanks, that is, the number who voted for Governor, and not either way on the amendment, the majority is 50,629. Commenting on this result the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks:

"Ten years ago forty thousand votes could not have been obtained in Ohio in enfranchising the colored man. In 1867, within thirteen of *two hundred and seventy thousand* recorded their votes in favor of the proposition. We have progressed wonderfully in ten years. We have moved forward amazingly in seven years. In 1857 the Democrats carried Ohio because of the Emancipation Proclamation. In 1867, the people approve of that deliverance, and poll nearly a quarter million of votes in favor of giving colored men equal political rights. Ten years hence people will look back with surprise to the result which shows a majority of rising fifty thousand against equal rights."

IN the month of October forty-three foreign vessels, four of which were steamships, arrived at the port of Philadelphia. Last year the number was thirty-nine, two of which were steamships. The total arrivals of all sorts from every quarter was 5,969, against 8,977 the same month last year.

Grant for President.

The Lehigh county *Patriot* (German) editorially favors the nomination of Gen Grant for President and Gov. Curtin for Vice President.

Amos Lusk, Esq., Chairman of the Butler County Union Republican Committee, writes us under date of November 1st, as follows:

"As nominations for the Presidency, by County Committees, seem to be the order of the day, please state that our committee has been called to meet on the third Monday of November, and I have no doubt will in accordance with what seems to be the unanimous feeling in this county, declare in favor of Gen. Grant as our standard bearer in the coming campaign."

The Republican County Committee of Berks are to meet on Saturday, when, it is understood, they would declare for Grant for President. The Reading *Journal*, in declaring that the Republicans of Berks are unanimous for Grant, says:

"The Republicans of Berks, thoroughly united and willing leaders to shoulder, with General Grant as their candidate, will enter upon the contest not only with the prospect of certain success, but they will be able to *wipe out* the heavy Copperhead majorities in the county by an earnest effort. Hundreds of Democrats have already declared that they will vote for Grant, and as the growth progresses hundreds will do so who have never voted the Republican ticket. It would not greatly surprise us to see the political character of Berks entirely changed by the coming election. St. Lawrence, once the heaviest Democratic county in New York, now returns the largest Republican majorities, and so may it be with Berks."

The Coshocton, O., *Age*, of Friday, says:

"We this week unfurl to the breeze our colors for the next campaign. Gen. U. S. Grant, whose prowess in war is only equalled by his integrity and ability in council, as a first choice. No man has deserved more and asked less, and will, if nominated, be elected by the largest majority ever given on this continent."

The Republicans of the Fourth ward, Cleveland, Ohio, the banner ward of the city, organized a Grant Club on Friday night, which was addressed by Hon. R. P. Spalding. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Spalding said:

"Chase, Conkling, Curtin and Morton, all civilians, would grace the Presidential chair, but the successful party in the next campaign will admire its victory through the prestige of military renown. A civilian would be elected. Grant is not a statesman, but a plain, modest, good common sense man, who hates fuss and feathers when paraded by his own honor. He is also a man of rare judgment; a good judge of men. His selection of Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson and other gallant and successful Generals, proves that point. The Southern people will respect power when it is in the hands of men who know how to use it, and Grant, as President of the United States, will do more toward bringing the country to harmonious action than all other powers combined."

Under Sentence of Death.

In the presentment of the Grand Jury for the October term of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, it is stated that Edward Ford, a negro, who was committed to prison May 12, 1851, for murder, under sentence of death, is still a prisoner, the warrant for his execution never having been signed. The conduct of Ford is represented by the officers of the prison to have been unexceptionable in every respect from the date of his incarceration, sixteen years ago. They consider him entitled to executive clemency, and so do the grand jury. In reply to this part of the presentment, Judge Ludlow replied that the Court had no power in the case, the entire responsibility resting with the Executive, and that several successive Governors had refused to pardon him for reasons deemed by them to be sufficient. Here is a singular case, where Governors have sufficient reasons why they should not pardon a man convicted of murder, but not sufficient to inflict the penalty of the law. How easily our Executives could get out of such a dilemma, and the prisoner be relieved of uncertainty, if the Governor was clothed with power to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for life, or for such a term as circumstances developed subsequent to conviction might suggest.

The Grand Jury also called attention of the Court to the case of Newton Campion, formerly an engineer in the United States Navy, who was convicted of the murder of Mary Kearney one year ago, and sentenced to be hung. The officers of the prison are of the opinion that he is insane, and the Grand Jury agree with them. They recommend his removal to the State Insane Asylum.

THE phrase, popularly employed on an interesting domestic occasion, may fairly be applied to the condition of the country both politically and financially. After what we have passed through, within the current decade, the country is certainly, in both respects, as well as well as could be expected. Without being optimists, to the extent of reckoning discord, war and debt, public or private benefits, we have no difficulty in recognizing much in the condition of the country, that calls for congratulation. Even in the Southern States, there is a personal and social condition which is infinitely better than it was during the war. Among ourselves the excitement and inflation in business during the war makes the present condition seem dull and unprosperous, but it is more healthful after all, and better adapted to permanent prosperity. That in all sections there should remain some of the effects of the war, some disappointments, some poverty, some political antipathies, some financial burdens, is not surprising, but lessons for future use have been learned, materials for a more substantial prosperity have been provided, the area of freedom has been extended, a better understanding of one another and of our government has been attained, and on the whole, it is safe to say, the country is as well as could be expected. Time, diligence and integrity will, in due course, supply more than has been lost, and organize, to useful ends the loose and crude materials of strength and wealth that have been gained.

New York State.

The Democrats of New York, especially the city, we are assured, are rent into numerous factions by their nominations. A letter to the Charleston *Courier*, not only declares that "it is not by any means certain that the Democrats will carry this State," for the accuracy of which all of us, says the *Times*, can vouch—but assigns as a reason that "honest Democrats disgusted with the men put in nomination in this section of the State, will either abstain from voting or support the Radical ticket." It is to be hoped that the "disgust" here spoken of may increase indefinitely. The *Times*, remarking on this subject says the difficulty grows chiefly out of the question of currency and debt, and adds:

"Premonitory symptoms of trouble occurred in the Albany Convention, when Governor Seymour undertook to foist a repudiation plank in the declaration of national obligations. It then became evident that whatever the leaders of the party in this State thinks or say on the question, a very large portion of the rank and file of the party will not endorse the doctrine promulgated by Mr. Pendleton. To this doctrine is also attributed the remarkable paucity of public gatherings which has characterized the Democratic campaign, dating from contact with the Western apostles of repudiation, whose influence on the party is not to be desired. The fact is commented upon by outside Democratic papers as an offense to distinguished leaders of the party."

The New British Minister.

The English press are still discussing the fitness of Mr. Thornton's appointment to the post of Minister at Washington. The *Times*, as we have already stated, is unequivocally of the opinion that the gentleman is unequal to the position, and that the selection is altogether unsuitable. This is a matter in which we have little interest—for if England chooses to entrust her affairs as Washington to a second rate man, we cannot object. It is proper to say, however, that the opinion of the *Times* is vigorously disputed by the friends of Mr. Thornton, of whom, it would seem, enough ought to be known not to have his calibre a matter of dispute. A correspondent concludes a eulogistic piece as follows:

"Of all the people of the earth there are none so ready to welcome a man who has raised himself as the American people. Thornton, then, is a man who, coming of gentle birth, has, without the adventitious aid of Parliamentary influence or of titled relatives, gained from our Government through his own intrinsic merit the appointment to the most arduous and honorable post which a British diplomatist can fill. That he will occupy it with distinction those who know him do not doubt, but it is important Americans should not have a preconceived idea that in his person the Imperial has been selected to represent us at Washington."

It is in favor of Mr. Thornton that having the adornment of a title—Count of Casselhas—he does not use it.

Gen. Meade Gives His Democratic Friends an Answer.

We learn from the Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* that previous to the late October election, the Democracy of this State "sounded" Major General Meade as to his fitness for the Presidency. The politicians presented the case very plausibly and urged the General to become their candidate. He replied substantially that there were three difficulties in the way:

First—He preferred his present position—a Major General in the regular army.

Second—He had no taste for the duties of the Presidency.

Third—He called himself a Republican, and intended voting the Republican ticket in the October election.

The "committee" were satisfied that nothing could be done, and left in deep, but deserved, humiliation. The hero of our great battle is faithful to the flag, and the principles for which he fought.

Mineral Developments in Pennsylvania.

The Manheim, Lancaster county, *Sentinel* of last week says: Several weeks ago our readers were informed that John Haldeman had found a large body of magnetic iron ore on his farm in Conoy township, this county. The prospects of Mr. Haldeman are very good. We are told that Henry Musselman, of Marietta Furnaces, offered him $50,000 for two acres of the land. Eli Bowen has opened another place in the same range on the farm of Henry Gingrich, which promises great results. The ore is the black magnetic oride, and the quantity promises to be very large, and easy of access. Several hundred tons have already been thrown out.

The Late Gov. Andrew.

The Boston *Advertiser* concludes an extended article on the death of this distinguished New Englander, as follows:

"He is gone—the most beloved, the most trusted, the most fearless of Massachusetts statesmen, and one whose counsel the most promising and brilliant, and on whom we most depended to meet future dangers. But the man who guided the Commonwealth so gloriously through the dark era of civil war, needs no other claim upon our affection and remembrance; and for that we shall ever look back with grateful recollection to the career of Gov. Andrew.

FROM DOVER, DELAWARE.

The Civil Rights Act Null and Void when it Interferes with the Judicial System of the States.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

DOVER, DEL., November 1st, 1867.

The fall term of the Superior Court began here October 28th. A case came before the court on the 29th of much interest, as it involved the constitutionality of the Civil Rights act. It arose in a case in the Quarter Sessions for assault and battery, committed upon a negro prosecutor by a white man. There is a statute in this State that where white persons who may be competent witnesses are present no negro can be examined as a witness as to what took place. This was the case here, and the defendant's counsel raised the question on the competency of the prosecutor to the assault and battery. After argument the Judges delivered their decision *seriatim*. Chief Justice Gilpin and Justice Woolfen held the act, so far as it attempts to interfere with the rules of evidence or modes of procedure in the State Courts, absolutely void. Justice Wales said, in view of some decisions, and also of his own impressions, he was inclined to hold a contrary opinion, but on fuller argument this might be changed.

It was, therefore, ruled that the statute of the State remained unaffected by the Civil Rights act; in other words, that it is null and void so far as it attempts to interfere with the judicial system of the States. HONORUS.

ABOUT BOOKS.

Of "Timothy Titcomb's" various books upwards of 250,000 copies have been sold; 17,000 copies of his last book "Kathrina" have already been sold—and it has been out exactly four weeks. Dr. Holland has made ninety engagements to lecture this winter and has refused a large number. Next spring he will go to Europe and remain there for study two years. Of N. P. Willis's books it is estimated by Scribner & Co. that 75,000 have been sold. There are 13 volumes in all. The above are published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York, who have recently published Timothy Titcomb's Kathrina: "The Bulls and the Jonathans," by J. K. Paulding; "The Art of English Composition," and "The Art of Discourse," by Prof. Henry N. Day; Guizot's "Meditations on the Actual State of Christianity and on the Attacks which are now being made upon It;" "Language and the Study of Language," by William Dwight Whitney, Professor of Sanscrit and Instructor in Modern Languages in Yale College: and "Short Studies on Great Subjects," by J. A. Froude.

Three hundred sets of Hazlitt's edition of Montaigne are sold annually. Of Bowles's "Sketches of the Continent," 10,000 copies have been sold, and of Carpenter's Inner Life of Abraham Lincoln 24,000 copies. Of books of travel and foreign life—Hayes's "Open Polar Sea" has sold 6,000; of Howells's "Venetian Life" and Haven's "Pilgrim's Wallet," between 3,000 and 4,000; and of Hoppins's "Old England, its Scenery, Art and People," 3,000 copies. "Pictoia" has sold 5,000; "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," 5,000, "Paradise Lost," 2,000; "Paul and Virginia" and "Undine" are just out. 1,500 copies have been sold of Edna Dean Proctor's poems; about 4,000 copies of Jarvis's "Art Idea;" and 2,500 of Moxart's Letters. Of Colburn's Arithmetic, about 80,000 copies have been sold. Cooper's novels (in thirty-two volumes) sell at the rate of about a thousand sets a year. All the above and many more are published by Hurd & Houghton, New York, who have in press or have just published, "Memoirs of the War," by the United States Sanitary Commission; "Memoirs and Autobiography of Frederick Bremer;" "Italian Journeys," by William D. Howells; "Four Years among the Spanish Americans," by Hon. Frederick Hassaurek, late United States Minister resident at the Republic of Ecuador; "The Greek and the Turk, or "Creeds, Races, Society and Scenery in Turkey, Greece, and the Isles of Greece," by Rev. C. W. Benjamin; "Two Thousand Miles on Horseback"—Santa Fe and back—by Colonel James Meline; "The Diary of a Milliner, (a record of actual life,) by Bell Otis, (a New England lady;) "The Countess of Rudolstadt," "Arcadia," by Sir Philip Sydney; "The Three Holy Kings"—a Christmas book, with photographic illustrations; "Poems of Faith, Hope and Love," by Helen Clary Fogerty, Elizabeth C Kenney, (mother of Edmund C. Stedman;) "Voices of the Border," by Col. G. W. Patten; "One Wife too Many, or Up Van Bigham—a tale of "Tappan Zee," by Edward Hopper; "Tiger Lilies," a novel, by Professor Sidney Lanier; "The Hours," an appointed in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns and Calendar of Lessons from Scripture for Family Use;" and "Grandpa's House," by Helen C. Weeks, daughter of Chancellor, with illustrations by George C. White. They have published or are ready for publishing three law books—"Principles of the Law of Contracts," by Judge Metcalf; "A Treatise on the Law of Insurance," by Willard Phillips; and "An Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the United States," by John Norton Pomeroy, Dean of the Law School in the University, New York.

The Last Illness of Governor Andrew.

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